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VOL. XX NO. 256 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

Censuring MacDonald Government

LANSBURY'S MOTION IN COMMONS

"Increased Unemployment And False Economy"

LONDON, Oct. 25

Mr. George Lansbury moved a vote of censure in the House of Commons stating that by their failure effectively to deal with the economic situation in Britain as shown by the increasing unemployment, the insistence upon false economy in social services, the imposition of means test and uncuthorised pursuit of policy opposed to the restoration of world trade, the Government had forfeited the confidence of the country.—Reuter.

"HAS HE RIGHT TO SPEAK IN NAME OF INDIAN COMMERCE?"

Protest Resolution Tabled At Merchants' Chamber Meeting

RESENTMENT OVER SIR P. THAKURDAS' ACTION

Some members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber wished to express their resentment at the attitude of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who in their opinion, should not have accepted an invitation to the R.T.C. and therefore they tabled the following resolution at the meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber which met on Tuesday evening.

The resolution which was sponsored by Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi was as follows:—

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have learnt with regret that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has accepted invitation for the Round Table Conference and entirely disapprove of his action.

"The Committee therefore deem it necessary to point out that, having regard to the resolution passed by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry last March, neither Sir Purshottamdas nor any other person has the right or authority to speak in the name of Indian Commerce and Industry."

LEGAL OPINION.

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, the President, it is understood, after he received the resolution, took legal opinion of well-known solicitors and counsel, on its validity. Among those consulted were also, the Solicitors of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, viz., Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, (Messrs. Payne and Co.) and Mr. Koyaji, Bar-at-Law.

"ULTRA VIRES."

It is reported that in view of the statement issued to the press by Sir Purshottamdas that he want to go to the Round Table Conference in his own personal capacity, the legal opinion, was to the effect that the resolution was 'ultra vires' and out of order.

There was a lively discussion on this issue. Further discussion was adjourned to Thursday.

FURTHER FALL OF STERLING

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Fall of sterling to within two pence of the low record of 3.23 dollars after Britain abandoned gold standard has given rise to rumours that continental speculators are attacking sterling by selling large blocks, trusting to buy back cheaper on delivery day.

London, however, regards chief cause of fall as seasonal conditions. Adverse trade balance is due to recent large purchases of raw material and Treasury and Bank of England are fully expected to enter market at right moment to dismay of foreign bears.

The Chancellor of Exchequer stated in Commons that exchange equalisation account was intended to prevent excessive fluctuations in currencies but not to fix exchange in opposition to seasonal tendencies. It is possible that foreign bears misinterpreted recent political and social events in Britain which at home are appraised in their truer light, for instance, secession of Liberal Ministers and unemployed riots resulting in revision of means test.—Reuter's Special Service.

Late J. N. Mazumdar

JESSORE, Oct. 25.

Rai Bahadur Jadunath Majumader C.I.E., Advocate, died last night.

He was at one time a prominent Congressman and co-worker of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjee.—A. P.

SEN GUPTA INDISPOSED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

It is understood that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta who has been transferred from Jalpaiguri to Alipore Central Jail here is indisposed since yesterday.

This is believed to have delay-

GANDHIJI'S WIRE TO ZAMORIN

Open Guruvayoor Temple To Harijans

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

It is understood that the Zamorin has received a telegram from Mahatma Gandhi requesting him to try his best to get over all the difficulties legal or otherwise, in the way of opening Guruvayoor temple to "Untouchables".

Mahatma Gandhi says that Mr. Kelappan's acceptance of his advice throws a heavy responsibility on his shoulders, perhaps even to the extent of sharing his fast if the temple is not opened to "Avarna" Hindus during the period of suspension of Satyagraha. —A. P.

PUBLIC TRANQUILITY BILL

Frontier Council Passes Measure

PESHAWAR, Oct. 25.

The Frontier Council passed the Public Tranquility (additional power) Bill by twentyseven votes to eight.—A. P.

LATE SHETH PUNJBHAI

Let Us Rejoice Over His Long Sleep, Says Gandhiji

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 25

"Let us rejoice over his long sleep" wires Mahatma Gandhi from Yervada Jail in reply to the wire sent to him informing of the death of his old friend Sheth Punjbhai.—A.P.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE PROBABLES

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following are alterations in the Cambridgeshire probables:—

Abbotsworthy (Johnstone), Wyvern (A. Wragg), Prickett (Gordon Richards). Double Arch (Joe Childs), Ada Dear (Steve Donoghue), Apperley (Lane). Blandearna (E. Fox).—Reuter's Special.

Italian Ship's New Trans-Atlantic Record

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Gibraltar.—Rex, Italy's largest and newest ship has established a new Trans-Atlantic record. It arrived here from New York in five days seven hours.—Reuter's Special.

PREPARING FOR UNITY CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Govind Malaviya arrived here to-day. Maulana Shaukat Ali is expected to arrive tomorrow when there will be informal talks and Pandit Malaviya will proceed to Calcutta afterwards.—A. P.

MR. ANEY TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

YEOTMAL, Oct. 25.

Mr. M. S. Aney has wired to Pandit Malaviya, his consent to attend the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Conference to be held at Allahabad on the 3rd of November. Mr. Aney starts for Allahabad on the night of the 29th instant.—A. P.

GOVT. OF INDIA BILL

Drafted Long Before Second R. T. C.?

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The "Mussalman" of to-day says, "it is reliably understands that the Government of India Bill which is to be introduced in British Parliament next year was drafted as early as Jun 1931, that is, long before the Second Round Table Conference.

STOP PRESS

MOONJE FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

On receipt of an urgent telegram from Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. Moonje, the working President, who was to leave tonight for Lahore has left for Bombay to meet Mr. Kelkar before the latter leaves for London. —A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI FOR ALLAHABAD.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25.

Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied by his son and Secretary Mr. Zahid returned from Alwar this evening by car. The Maulana left for Allahabad by the night train as he had received several telegrams from Pandit Malaviya saying that his presence was absolutely essential at Allahabad.

Mr. Zahid is leaving for Bombay to-morrow to attend to the correspondence in connection with the forthcoming Allahabad Conference.—A.P.

READING'S PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

"Do Not Credit Story Of Tyranny In India"

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Lord Reading in a broadcast speech on India emphasised that British cement had held the fabric of India together for 150 years.

He pleaded for sympathy in handling conditions in India and asked his hearers not to credit the story of tyranny and oppression.

"We have promised to insist on the maintenance of order in India and we wish to make secure liberty and justice there in accordance with the aims and ideals of English-speaking peoples, both American and British.

The problem concerns not only India and England but all with relations with the East."—Reuter.

AIR MAIL ARRIVES AT MADRAS

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

The Madras Flying Club states, the airmail plane "BTADN", piloted by Mr. Vintcent, arrived at 4-20 hours G. M. T.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

rity communities in provinces be acceptable to the majority and minority communities, the weightages should be fixed on a principle which should be equally and uniformly applicable to all minorities and there should be no discrimination in the matoer in favour of one minority in one province as against another minority in another province, similarly situated.

DEFICIT PROVINCE.

5. That as regards the question of separation of Sind we are emphatically opposed to its inclusion has an item in the communal problem, particularly in view of the fact that Sind, if separated, will be a deficit province and will have no financial means to carry on its administration at least as efficiently as at present. We hold that the question should be left to be settled by a boundaries commission as a part of the general problem of redistribution of provinces."

The above statement has been issued by Mr. Hirendra Nath Datte, President, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Vice-President and Messrs. S. K. Roy Chowdhury and Padamraj Jain, Secretaries of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha.—A. P.

PRUSSIAN MINISTERS TO BE DEPOSED

Leipzig Court Supports Hindenburg Decree

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin.—The constitutional legality of President Hindenburg's decree appointing Chancellor von Papen as State Commissioner of Prussia and authorising him temporarily to depose Prussian Ministers has been upheld by the Supreme Court of Leipzig which considers that the decree is no violation of constitution.—Reuter.

HINDU SABHA WELCOMES LUCKNOW UNTY EFFORTS

Compromise Should Be Based On Joint Electorates With Reservation Of Seats, Says Dr. Moonje

Dr. B. S. Moonje in a press statement says:—

"I have carefully read the Resolution adopted at the All-Parties Conference of the Muslims, held at Lucknow on the 15th and the 16th Oct., 1932. I have also read the statements thereon of the Muslim leaders which, I hope, do not really intend to convey that if the Hindus and the Sikhs were to discriminate between the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah they will not be prepared for any compromise. I have also had the benefit of a talk with Pandit Malaviya on the subject. The Hindu Mahasabha is now in a position in order to leave no doubt about its attitude in the matter, to state as follows:—

(1) That it heartily welcomes the attempt of the Muslim leaders to come to a compromise on the communal problem, and it assures them of its sincere cooperation, if the compromise be based on Joint Electorates and be on reasonable and national lines.

(2) That it is sanguine and strongly believes that it is possible to evolve a suitable formulae of compromise acceptable to all communities, such as Joint Electorates with no reservation or Joint Electorates with reservation and also with or without weightages, if there be an earnest and honest desire for real compromise within the constitutional limits as follows:—

(a) That there should be no reservation of seats for any majority community in any province with the object or result of securing majority by statute to the majority community.

(b) That no minority community in any province should have its representation fixed below its proportion in the population of the province.

(c) That if, as a matter of compromise, a system of weightages in representation to minority communities in provinces be acceptable to the majority and minority communities, the weightages should be fixed on a principle which should be equally and uniformly applicable to all minorities, and there should be no discrimination in the matter in favour of one minority in one province as against another minority in another province, similarly situated.

SEPARATION SHOULD NOT BE AN ISSUE.

(3) That as regards the question of Separation of Sind, it holds with Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and others that it should not be included as an item in the settlement of the communal problem. It is of opinion and hopes that the Muslim leaders also will agree, that the matter should be regarded as closed for the following reasons:—

(a) That both the Nehru Report and the Sind Agreement at the All-Parties Conference at Lucknow, signed by Muslim leaders like Maulana Shaukatali and Sheikh Abdul Majid, made the Separation of Sind conditional on Sind being in a position to meet its deficit out of its own resources.

(b) That the acceptance of the principle of separation by the R. T. Conference was, with the full agreement of Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah, H.H. the Aga Khan, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and others, subject to the condition prescribed by the ruling of the President of the Sind Sub-Committee of the R. T. Conference, which is that "If Sind cannot show that it can stand successfully on its own legs, the separation does not take place."

(c) That it has been proved beyond doubt by Expert Committees of the Government that Sind, if separated, will be province of heavy deficit and will have no financial means to carry on its administration at least as efficiently as at present.

Besides, I am not without hope that Muslims will not fail to appreciate the just contention of the Sind Hindus that the decision of the Round Table Conference of accepting the principle of separation was ex-parte.

BENGAL HINDUS SUPPORT LUCKNOW DECISIONS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

In view of the resolutions adopted at the All-Parties Conference of the Moslems, held at Lucknow on the 15th and the 16th instant, which amount to saying that, if the Hindus and the Sikhs were to concede thirteen points of Mr. Jinnah, the Moslems will be prepared to consider some modification of the fourteenth point e. g. whether some mixed system of Joint and Separate Electorates would not be acceptable to the Moslems. In order to leave no doubt about the attitude of Hindu Nationalists in the matter, we state as follows:—

CO-OPERATION ASSURED.

(1) That we welcome the attempt of the Moslem leaders to come to a compromise on the communal problem and we assure them of our sincere co-operation, if it is based on reasonable and National lines on the principle of 'give and take.'

(2) That, if any scheme of compromise is based, whether in Joint or Separate Electorates, on the principle of reservation of seats for any majority community in any province with the object or result of securing majority by statute to the majority community, it will not be acceptable to the Hindus of Bengal.

3. That in any scheme of compromise, no minority community in any province should have its representation fixed below its proportion in the population of the province.

4. That if, as a matter of compromise, a system of weightages in representation to mino-

(Continued in Column 5.)

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A 5699

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SPLIT TICKET No. 1/148 for 50 shares Nos. 161256 to 161305 of The Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Lal Mohan De is LOST or MISLAID. Any body having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicate will be issued.
(Sd.) LALMOHAN DE.
R8273

Public Notices.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the POWER OF ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. D. M. WADIA as Agent of the Narsinggirji Mfg. Co., Ltd., was REVOKED by me on the 12th January, 1932, as his services terminated from that date.
(Sd.) DHUNRAJGIR RAJA NARSINGGIRJI.
5703

Tender Notice

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, having received certain offers (as one lot) for one Babcock & Wilcox Boiler and two Bellis and Morcom, Triple Expansion, 570 H.P. Engines, lying at Love Grove and Powai without certain accessories and spare parts has instructed the undersigned to call for final sealed offers for the above plant including the said accessories and spare parts with 5 per cent deposit (unless already paid) by 3-00 p.m (B.T.) on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1932, on Terms and Conditions that will be supplied on application by WM. LAWS & CO., 138 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Accredited Selling Agents for Surplus Stores and Plant to the Bombay Municipality.
5706

Legal Notices.

High Court

O.O.C.J.
Suit No. 1048 of 1932.

ODHAVJI SHIVJI & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
RADHAKISHAN MUNDRA ..... Defendant.
To,
RADHAKISHAN MUNDRA,
The Defendant abovenamed.
TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the above suit has been POSTPONED from the 9th day of November, 1932 to 7th day of December, 1932.
Dated this 19th day of October, 1932.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5705.

AUCTION SALES

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120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Tarmahomed Mansion First Floor, Motlibai Street, Lamington Road, Byculla, valuable household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room suite, roll top writing tables, cabinet gramophone, Iron and brass bedsteads, almyrahs, hat stand, marble top pier tables, large mirrors, brass curios, Persian Carpets, crockery, glassware, etc., etc
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Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY. (WEDNESDAY), the 26th day of October, 1932, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgagees (Office concerned) and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. V. R. Mehta, 3 Negative and 3 Positive copies of undermentioned Cine Films of "Jagtap" Pictures, together with all the rights of exhibiting, distributing, printing, etc.
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Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@15Nov.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov	15 Nov.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@26Nov.
Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Nov	30 Nov.

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KAMATIPURA "MURDER" CASE

"Are You Not Surprised At Witnesses' Admission" Asks Counsel

DY. INSPECTOR RAYMOND FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The reason for the use of alleged insulting words to Mr. S. K. Pupala was given by Deputy Inspector Raymond to-day at the resumed hearing of the Kamatipura Murder Case before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The accused in the case are Mr. S. K. Pupala Moreswar Nursoji and five other Hindus of Kamatipura. Eight others who are wanted in the case are absconding. The accused are charged with murder, destroying evidence, rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly with the intention of assaulting Muslims.

At to-day's hearing, a head clerk of the Meteorological Department, who deposed as to how many inches of rain there was between May 15 and the end of June and Mr. John Blackmore of the Gas Company who stated that the street gas lights could be put out by anybody gave evi-

RAYMOND UNDER CROSS-FIRE

After that Deputy Inspector Raymond of the Nagpada Police Station who investigated into the case stepped into the witness box and was cross-examined at length by Mr. S. G. Velinker, Barrister-at-Law.

HUNTING UP RECORDS

Mr. Velinker: "Last time you said that you would hunt up your records and find out if Ravan has made any statement in any other case. Have you hunted them up?"—"Yes, Ravan has not made any statement in any other case."

When was Shanker Idu's statement recorded?"—"On August 21."

It was recorded by you?"—"Yes by me."

"Shamji's also?"—"Yes; I recorded his statement also the same day."

"How did you come to know of Shamji and Shanker?—"I heard that they knew something about this case."

"Yes, but had Ravan mentioned these names to you?"—"I cannot remember".

"Try and be careful, Mr. Raymond. This is a very serious case. On June 25, did you ascertain from Ravan the names of witnesses to support his story?—"No."

"Did you ask him"?—"No, I did not."

"Is that not the first thing that an investigating officer should do?—"I got the names later."

THE OTHER WAY.

"But is that a proper way?"—"I did not ask Ravan. I started the investigations the other way."

"What was the other way?"—"I got some independent witnesses whose names are not on the charge sheet and who retracted their statements afterwards."

"You thought that you could trust your own inquiries better than relying on Ravan. Then how did you get into touch with these independent witnesses?"—"Through Ravan".

"But you did not question Ravan regarding the witnesses till August 21"?—"Yes, I did not."

"Try and understand my question. I am rather dense. When did you ask Ravan regarding the witnesses?"—Sometime by the end of July".

"Here I am questioning you about June. You say you did not ask Ravan and you said that you began the other end. How did you get in touch with the other witnesses?—"I did not go. I sent Ravan".

Here Mr. Velinker requested the Magistrate make the witness understand his question. The Magistrate replied that it was for the defence to do it and added, "I understand the question allright and I am sure that Mr. Raymond also does understand."

Counsel to witness: On June 25 you did not ask Ravan about the witnesses then when did you ask him?—I began questioning him from July 10. I was getting information from other sources.

From independent sources?—Yes.

How many independent witnesses did you get?—About six or eight of them.

Then, when did you send for Shanker and Shamji?—On August 21.

Oh! when the independent source got dried up you sent for the others. When did those independent witnesses turn round?—After month of their making their statements.

Who pointed them out to you?—I myself found them independently of Ravan excepting one, who was pointed out by Ravan.

How did you find out that the independent witnesses had retracted from their statements?—When it came up to me for report.

"What came upto you for report You mean that some complaints had been sent to the Police Commissioner by these persons against you and that came to you for report?"—"Yes. When they had complained, I thought they had retracted."

"Then, may I take it that there was no witness excepting Ravan till August 21?"—I had Babu's statement on June 28.

"In this case?"—"No in some other case."

NO WITNESS EXCEPT RAVAN.

"Na, I am asking you about this case?"—No, I had none.

"What made you send for Sham ji and Shanker on August 21?"—"Ravan told me that there were some more witnesses. I sent some constables with him and got Shamji and Shanker."

"You did not ask Ravan as to why he did not mention the names of witnesses before August 21?—"I did not."

DAMAGED CHARACTERS.

"Did you know that both of them were damaged characters?"—"I did not know then."

"You know it now?"—"Yes, I do."

Then the witness was questioned regarding the statements of the different witnesses in the case and whether what all the police officer had recorded were explained to the witnesses and was approved of. The witness answered in the affirmative.

"INSULT INCIDENT."

"Now let us come to the insult incident. Do you know when the second riots began?"—"Yes, I do. Sometime in June."

"One evening during that time you were with Mr. Bhatkal in his car at Kamatipura?"—"Yes."

"Was Mr. Pupala talking to Sergeant Thompson at the corner of Eighth Lane and Bazar Road?"—"I do not think that he was talking to Sergeant Thompson. He was talking to some two or three persons."

"Did you then say to Mr. Pupala 'if you cannot control your men why do you not stick to your house' or something like that?"—"There was reason for saying so."

"But did you say that?"—"Yes I did."

Magistrate:—What was the reason?—There was rioting going on and he was ordering about some of his men at Kamatipura..... (not heard).

Mr. Velinker:—Was there rioting?—There was rioting going on at the other end of the Eighth Lane.

"Whether there was reason or no reason, Mr. Pupala resented your remarks?"—"Yes."

"Then he complained to the Commissioner of Police over the 'phone?"—"I believe so.'

"Were you reprimanded by the Police Commissioner?"—"No never."

"Did Mr. Pupala come to the Nagpada Police station the following day? Oid you see him?"—"It was not on the following day I saw him sometime later."

"Was Mr. Pupala helping the police during the riots?"—"I cannot say. I was not in that section during May."

"Afterwards in June did he help the police?"—"There was no occasion."

"Did you tell Mr. Pupala that he was hasty in 'phoning to the Police Commissioner. and that the Police Commissioner reprimanded you?"—No, no, no."

14 ARRESTS.

Continuing his evidence the witness stated that Husseinshah while he was in custody, pointed four Hindus as being persons who had taken part in the destruction of the Tajia. Hussienshah was arrested on June 5, in connection with a murder of a Hindu at Kamatipura on May 16.

Mr. Velinkar:—Is it a fact that 14 persons were arrested on July 3 from a house near the temple?—Yes.

It was in connection with a murder of a Muslim aged 35 on May 16?—Yes.

They were placed before the Magistrate on July 7 charged with murder?—Yes.

The Bail application was opposed by you?—Yes.

All the fourteen persons were pointed out to you by Ravan?—No. Ravan was with me but he did not point out any.

"HONORARY POLICEMAN."

What was Ravan doing? Was he your escort or bodyguard?—He used to accompany me sometimes whenever I went out for investigations.

So he was an honorary policeman?—No, he came as an informant.

You opposed the bail of the 14 persons and got a remand till July 13?—Yes, I opposed.

The witness agreed having bailed those 14 persons from the police station and having applied to the Court, at a later date, for the discharge of the accused.

Mr. Velinkar:—Were you complimented by the learned Magistrate for this unheard of procedure?—(Silence).

How many years have you been in the police force?—For about 12 years.

"BY THE BACKDOOR."

The Magistrate addressing the witness said:—Why did you take the responsibility of releasing them then. You first opposed the bail. The proper course for you would have been to come to court and say that you do not oppose bail. This is like doing something by the backdoor which leaves you and the police open to suspicion.

The witness further questioned by Mr. Velinkar agreed that Ravan had pointed out Narayandas Dayal and Popatlal Kalidas out of the 14 arrested.

Babu, a prosecution witness, the Deputy Inspector stated, had come once to the police station on June 28 to make a statement in connection with another murder case which was also committed on May 16, at the 6th lane. He had not stated anything about the present case. None were arrested in connection with the above case.

The witness further stated he recorded the statements of Babu on September 1, of Siddapa on August 4 and Shamji and Shanker on August 21.

MORE ABOUT RAVAN.

Four days after this you recorded a more lengthier and detailed statement of Ravan?—Yes on August 25.

Did you ask Ravan why he was hiding all this information from you?

Ravan said that he could not remember all these details then

Then how did he revive his memory on August 25?—I do not know.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, the witness stated that Husseinshah Jamalshah in his first statement does not mention the names of accused three, four and five. The same was the case with Karimbi's statement also.

Ravan was arrested after you came to Nagpada from Mahim?—Yes.

What was he arrested for?—He was arrested in connection with a theft case.

THEIR PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

You want to tell us that you did not know of Ravan's previous history?—I came into contact with him only on June 25.

Think over and tell me if you did not know that Ravan had previous convictions when recorded his statement?— (after going through some papers) Yes Inspector Bhatkal in his order to me on June 25, told Ravan was a man with previous convictions.

About Shamji, Shanker and Babu, did you know that they were Ravan's companions?— Yes. They used to smoke 'chitam' together.

Did you also know that they had previous history?—As far as Shamji was concerned I had heard about it.

You knew about his history when you recorded his statement?—No, a little later.

Who told you?—Ravan.

Did you make enquiries regarding the witnesses. As to how respectable they were?—I was asked to enquire into the case. I did not enquire about the witness' past.

"INCORRECT STATEMENT."

Answering Mr. Parulker, the witness stated that in the first information recorded at the Police Station regarding the burning of the Tajia there was no mention of accused seven. The first statement of Hussienshah was read over to him by the witness and on his saying that it was incorrect the Deputy Inspector recorded his second statement.

In the first statement he says that he cannot say as to who set fire to the Tajia. Is that incorrect?—I connot say if that was entirely incorrect.

You must have been surprised when he said that the first statement that he had made to sub-Inspector Savant was not correct?—I cannot say. He might have refreshed his memory.

On the strength of which statement did you get No. 7 arrested?—On the strength of the first statement.

Witness agreed that accused 7 was connected only with the destruction and burning of the Tajia. He further said that he did not want to charge him either with murder or with destroying evidence. To a question from Mr. Velinkar, witness agreed that neither in his first statement nor in his supplementary statement had Ravan mentioned the name of Moreswar Nursoji.

FIVE OTHER MURDER CASES.

Re-examined by Mr. Manker, Mr. Raymond stated that he had five other murder cases on hand besides this one. He came to know that the Independent witnesses whose statements he had recorded had retracted their statements, when the affidavit that was filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by one Virayya Kistayya came to him for report. The alleged insult incident, where witness is said to have used some insulting words to Mr. Pupala happened a few days before Inspector Bhatkal asked him to take charge of this case.

A 'panch' witness who was present when the sewers on the Bazar Road were searched for finding out the bones. was next examined.

POSTPONED TO TO-DAY.

The case was postponed to Wednesday, when Sub-Inspectors Dharkar and Savant will give evidence for the prosecution.

The accused were defended by Messrs. S. G. Velinker, V. G. Dalvi; A. R. Gadkari; S. B. Awar and J. T. Parulker while Mr. W. K. Manker conducted the prosecution. Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy watched the case on behalf of the prosecution witnesses.

REGO "MURDER" TRIAL

Fresh Charge Against Both Accused

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 25.

The addition of a fresh charge against both the accused in the Rego murder case namely, that of conspiracy to murder late F. I. Rego, was a feature of further hearing in the case when it was resumed to-day.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, Crown Counsel, in support of the application in this regard said that there were certain letters purporting to have been written to Mrs. Rego by A. Valentine Harrison, which Counsel urged. would establish their case. He explained that delay in making this application was due to the short interval during which he had to go through the files in the case, a fact which he mentioned to the court at the commencement of the sessions trial.

Mr. P. C. Dutt for Mrs. Rego recognized that the Judge had traordinary powers to frame additional charge but characterised the stage at which the application was made as unprecedented.

Captain Wright for Scrowston also raised a protest.

The judge admitted the application and framed a charge accordingly.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty to it.—A. P.

RAMGARH RIOT ECHO

12 Hindus On Trial

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Twelve Hindus were put up for trial before the Sessions Judge of Jaipur in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riot at Ramgarh on the occasion of Chowk Chandi procession on September 3.

A number of witnesses were examined and prosecution evidence was closed.

It is alleged that in the course of the riot a Muslim was killed and some were injured. Firearms are also said to have been used.—A. P.

Suburban Congressmen Arrested

VILE PARLE. Oct. 25.

A "raid" was lead by the 31st and 32nd "Dictators" of the Suburban District Congress on the Ville Parle Camp on Sunday last the 23rd instant. The raiders consist of one woman four volunteers two "dictators." They are taken to the Bandra lock up and will be tried to-day.

CONVICTS' STRANGE BEHAVOUR WITH BOY

Explanation Of Conduct To Jail Officers

(BY MAIL)

RANGOON, Oct. 20.

The Superintendent and other officers of the Monywa Jail excitedly rushed out last evening to give hot chase to a number of convicts, who were running at top speed.

Some distance from the Jail the pursuers were puzzled to see the fleeing convicts of their own accord, grab a frightened boy by the hand and walk back to the jail dragging the boy with them. The officers came panting up to the returning group and asked them what they meant by their behaviour.

The convicts explained that two street boys armed with catapults had been worrying the Chief Jailor's fowl, and the prisoners working outside the Jail garden warned them bu as the boys persisted they chased the two and I caught one of them. —A. P.

Prisoners Celebrate Tahadingyut Festival

(BY MAIL)

RANGOON. Oct. 20.

News has been received from Katha in Upper Burma that the Burman prisoners were allowed to celebrate the Tahadingyut festival (end of the Buddhist Lent) inside the jail premises. Officials and non-officials were invited for the occasion. The work-yard of the jail was artistically decorated with multi-coloured paper lanterns and bunting, and the visitors were entertained to a dramatic performance. An image of the Buddha was placed in a specially erected pandal and the Buddhist convicts paid their homage to it.—A. P.

Mrs. Montagu At Dum Dum

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

Hon. Mrs. Montagu, wife of the former Secretary of State for India arrived at Dum Dum this afternoon in the course of her London-Siagon flight in Gipsy Moth Plane.

She leaves Calcutta on Thursday for Akyab.—A. P.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL NOTES

New Field For The Oil Industry And Oil Products

(By R. N. Bapasola)

India is exceptionally well placed in fibre and Oil Industry. Jute and cotton textile industries are well developed and are flourishing but unfortunately proper attention is not being paid regarding the vegetable Oil Industry in this country.

From the statistics I find that 1/3 of the cultivated land of India is used for Oil seed cultivation. It is a great pity that large quantities of oil seeds and crude and unrefined oil is exported from India every year in large quantities to Europe, America and United Kingdom. I regret to state that we import large quantities of refined oil and vegetable products from Foreign countries made out of our exported materials.

It is therefore necessary that the attention of the Industrialists and financiers be drawn so that they may arrange to start new oil crushing, refining deodorising and decolourising and also Hydrogenating factories. There is an important field and if proper care and attention be concentrated it will have a great effect.

There are only a few oil Mills and Vegetable Oil products plants notable amongst them are those of Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd., The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., The Hindustan Holland Vanaspati Products Co. Ltd.

I beg to give some interesting facts and figures of the Import and Export of the essential oils, vegetable non-essential oils, soaps etc.

Import: Essential oils; year: 1928-29; quantity: 45609 gallons; value: Rs. 1088985.

Import: Vegetable non-essential oils; year: 1928-29; quantity: 2733216 gallons: value: Rs. 6613281.

Import: Soap; year. 1928-29; quantity 405685 cwts: value: Rs. 15810025.

Export: Essential oils; year: 1928-29; quantity 127107 gallons, value: Rs. 4751779.

Export: Essential seeds, year: 1928-29; quantity: 5358 tons; value: Rs. 2356237.

Export: Vegetable non-essential oils; year 1928-29; quantity: 1586441 gallons; value: Rs. 3745403.

Export: Vegetable non-essential seeds; year: 1928-29; quantity: 1322300 cwts; value. Rs. 293701707.

From this one can find that large quantities of oil seeds and raw oil is exported. We do not even care to crush and send refined oils. There is therefore a big field for crushing, refining these oils and exporting the same as well as manufacturing various products such as soap, vegetable products etc. Our labour being very cheap as compared to European countries I am sure we are placed in a much better position to handle this line advantageously.

From the figures of imported articles one will find that Rs. 20000000 (Two Crores) worth of oils and soaps are imported in this country. This very fact prove that Oil Industry has a tremendous possibility for expansion I firmly believe that those who may start and invest money in such Industries ought to be successful There is a good possibility of manufacturing articles due to the protection tariff and the Indian Government and surely the coming National Government has a definite policy to help Indian Industry by way of special Tariffs if need be The World trade is slowly and continuously improving and good results are bound to come from Economic World Conference which is to be held in the month of November at London The people of various countries are becoming sane and the narrow suicidal idea of nationalism is being replaced by internationalism and it has been realised that no one nation can rise without raising other nations. This spirit is bound to increase the purchasing power of all countries. The definite signs are seen by the fact that the Banks of all countries have made the money cheap which is the first and the most powerful factor in helping the revival of World Prosperity.

IMMENSE FIELD.

I understand recently a move has been made in some quarters and direction to star such oil industry in Bombay. There is also a vast field for high grade quality vegetable tallow by means of splitting the oils for textile purpose; for producing textile soap of every description, and last but least recovering Glycerine by means of various process and making use of the bi-products.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I therefore strongly recommend enterprising financiers to pay special attention in reorganising the oil Industries, and also in starting such new Industries on a commercial and economical scale. This can be effectively done provided they pay special attention to the following points:

(1) Care must be taken to employ right type of exports irrespective of friendship or relationship.

(2) Attention should be paid for the benefit of the shareholders instead of acquiring personal gain as Managing Director or Agent.

(3) Special care should be exercised in investigating the proper possibility before purchasing the machinery.

(4) It would be advisable to appoint one technical Director. One Business Director, and one legal Advisor as Directors so as to guide and give advice to the Managing Agents or Directors.

(5) Special care to be taken to provide adequate funds not only for the purchase of machinery but also for the purchase of raw products and finished products.

I daresay such Industry if managed on the abovementioned line will have a great future and proper success."

WHAT IS WRONG WITH IMPROVEMENT TRUST?

Striking Contrast Shows How Calcutta Is Generously Treated By Local Govt.

The following note prepared by the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, in regard to the receipts and expenditure of the Calcutta Improvement Trust from 1911-12 to 1931-32 will be found interesting in view of the question of the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality. The Calcutta Improvement Trust came into existence in January 1912 and in addition to the receipts which the Bombay Improvement Trust is getting (is receiving) also revenue from the following additional sources:—

(1) Duty on Jute which has on an average given the Calcutta Improvement Trust a revenue of slightly over Rs. 10 lakhs per year.

(2) The Terminal Tax on passengers which has given them a yield of slightly over Rs. 2 lakhs per year.

(3) Duty on transfer of property which has given them a yield of over Rs. 5-1|2 lakhs per year.

(4) A grant from the Government of Bengal of Rs. 1,50,000 per year.

The total receipts of the Calcutta Improvement Trust from 'these additional sources' of revenue for the 20 years of its working from 1912-13 to 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 3,85,84,000 giving an average revenue of about Rs. 19-1|4 lakhs.

CALCUTTA HAS SURPLUSES.

From the very first year of the commencement of its working the Calcutta Improvement Trust has had surpluses, and the surplus in the very first year was over Rs. 19-1|2 lakhs and the minimum surplus in the year has been about Rs. 15-1|2 lakhs and in the year 1920-21 it rose to Rs. 32-1|4 lakhs. The average surplus of the Calcutta Improvement Trust for the 20 years of its working has been about Rs. 22-1|2 lakhs.

In the last few years of financial position of the Government of Bengal has not been very satisfactory and the Government of Bengal was the first Provincial Government to receive a special remission of their contribution to the Government of India and still the Government of Bengal continues to give, the Calcutta Improvement Trust a grant of Rs. 1,50,000 per year, even though that Trust is having surpluses in the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 lakhs per year.

BOMBAY GOVT'S NIGGARDLINESS.

It would, therefore, be seen that the financial assistance received by the Bombay Improvement Trust from the Government of Bombay has not been nearly so generous as the financial assistance received by the Calcutta Improvement Trust from the Government of Bengal.

I might in passing mention that the receipts of the Calcutta Improvement Trust from the rents, etc., come to only Rs. 5,75,000 against the receipts of the Bombay Improvement Trust of over Rs. 50 lakhs and the Calcutta Improvement Trust is paying Municipal Rates and Taxes to the extent of Rs. 53,000 as against the Rates and taxes amounting to over Rs. 3-3|4 lakhs paid by the Bombay Improvement Trust. These figures would give an idea of the Estates owned by the Calcutta and Bombay Improvement Trusts.

The cost of the establishment of the Calcutta Improvement Trust in the year 1931-32 amounted to about Rs. 6,22,000 as against the cost of establishment of the Bombay Improvement Trust of Rs. 5,35,000 which has been further reduced to about Rs. 5,14,000 for the year 1932-33.

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NEW YORK COTTON 4 PTS. DOWN

Hedge Selling And Liquidation

POLITICS STILL UNSETTLING

Bombay, October 25

The New York Cotton Futures Market early advanced on Monday on foreign buying. but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and long liquidation. The market opened at about unchanged quotations and improved 5 points on scattered foreign buying. Later on prices declined 10 points from the highest level on hedge selling and long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 pts at 6.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.15c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 4 points. The market was weak on favourable weather in America and easier Egyptian markets. Later prices rapidly advanced on Manchester buying, local shorts covered on a declining exchange. Prices sagged off on disappointing New York advices. The market was nervous and closed steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points at 5.48d.

East Indian Cotton prices advanced 3 points and Egyptian Cotton closed at a rise of 3 to 5 pts. The Alexandria Market was quiet and prices declined 12 to 3 points.

TO DAY'S GINNINGS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state:—

Ginnings made up to 18th inst will be published to-day and will be known here at about 8-45 p.m. Previous figures on 8th Oct. 19[illegible] were 48,35,000 bales, and on 26th Oct. 1931 were 94,98,000 bales. Presidential election result will be out in America on the evening of 8th Nov. As generally anticipated, if Mr. Roosevelt be elected as President, there will be eagerness know the American Government's attitude in international affairs The New President takes office in March next, but in the meantime, the Government policy will be jointly guided by the outgoing and incoming Presidents. Senator Borah being the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and a leading, influential Democrat his views may find a ready response in the foreign policy. Reassembling of Congress in December will probably be occupied over Prohibition issue and until the world's Economic Conference meets, tariff problem may be left in abeyance. It is also possible there may be further expansion of currency in America to avert trade depression. As enunciated by Roosevelt, a heavy tax on Beer and other liquors with large cuts in expenditure are likely in order to balance the budget and the opening of Distilleries will bring a large demand demand for cereals. Further, there may be the likelihood of naval armament reduction which will augment the Treasury. The present dilatory policy in European matters may be replaced by an active and firm but conciliatory lead. The next American Bureau Report will be published on 9th November.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. January Righest 6.25 (11-11 A. M.)

N. Y. Lowest 6.15 (2.54 P. M.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Domestic and Continental Mills maintain activity on old orders, new booking small, Chinese Mills use more native cotton less American. English Mills slowly increase activity. Domestic business unchanged. Commodities decline further."

Their Liverpool Agetns cabled us as under:

9-17 a. m.: No precipitation. slightly warmer, weather favourable.

10-32 a. m.: After the opening market improved on easier Exchange, shortage o contracts.

11-17 a. m. Between midnight and daylight weather favourable no precipitation.

8-43 p. m.: Politics still unsettling.

Their New York friends cabled as under:

"Although market may dip temporarily our friends strongly favour purchases at present levels and expect improvement after election."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the dollowing cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Liverpool advanced on Cross-Rate, decline. New York straddle and hedge selling. Basis easier. Excepting advance on Cross-Rate falling.

Liverpool: Market nervous irregular on wide Sterling fluctuations Bombay good buyer May 1933, presumably on straddle.

New York. Wall Street liquidation. Weakness grains. Spot house hedging absorbe by trade

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 24.

December	6.10—06
January, 1933	6.16—04
March, 1933	6.24—06
May, 1933	.33—07
Middling Spot, 1933	6.20—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 24.

October	5.97—05
December	6.10—04
Middling Spot	6.15—05

New York, Oct. 24.

NEW YORK

(10-55 A. M. As known in Liverpool at Closing Time.)

January	6.21
March	6.28
May	6.38

NEW YORK NOON CALL

January	6.21
March	6.31
May	6.40

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New Y[illegible] Oct. 24.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 24.

10-10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's Price.
October, 1932	5.22+03
November, 1933	5.19+03
December, 1932	5.16+03
January, 1933 5.08	5.15+08
February, 1933	5.16+03
March, 1933 5.09	5.17+03
April 1933	5.18+03
May, 1933 5.11	5.20+03
June, 1933	5.20+03
July, 1933 5.12	5.20+03
August, 1933	5.21+04
September, 1933	5.21+04
October, 1933	5.22+04
Middling Spot,	5.48+04

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool Oct. 24.

Sakellaridis, October	7.40
November	7.43
December	7.40
January, 1933	7.51
March, 1933	7.59
May, 1933	7.56
July, 1933	7.73
F. G. F. Spot	7.82

INDIAN COTTON

New York, Oct. 24.

Broach, Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.90
Broach, Fine, (Good Staple)	5.11
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.23
C. P. Oomra, Gold (No. 1 Staple)	5.08
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.23
Oomra Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.38
Bengal, Good	4.30
Bengal, Fully Good	4.40
Bengal Fine	4.50
Scinde, Fully Good	4.40
Scinde, Fine	4.50
Scinde, Superfine	4.60

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 24.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull, ton:—No offers.

Castorseed. Bombay, Hull ton:—Nov/Dec. sellers £12/1/3.

Rapeseed Torio, Hul/Continent: Nov/Dec. sellers £12/0/0.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed Calcutta, (London)l ton: Nov/Dec. nominal £10/16/3.

Linseed La Plata. c.i.f. Hull ton: October nominal £8/15/0.

Linseed Bombay (London) ton: Oct./Nov. sellers £11/17/6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt: Nov/Dec. sellers 16/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London cwt: Jan/April sellers 17/6.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—

Oct/Nov. quoted 26/3.

Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes Oct/Nov. quoted 26/3.

Wheat South Australian Parcels. October paid 26/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels:

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Shanghai T. T. on London closed to-day at 1- 11/16. The local Silver market is very steady

Ready Silver	56	8	0
Karak Delivery	56	12	0
Magsar Delivery	57	2	0
Bar Gold Ready	30	8	0
Sovereigns	19	6	0

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 24.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6/1/1-1/2

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 24.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	18
Forward	18-1/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, October 25.

Further weakness in sterling was mainly responsible for firm opening of the local forward cotton market. Prices of Broach A|M. delivery opened at Rs. 212 and advanced to Rs. 213|8 on short covering. At this level there was some long liquidation and prices eased off to Rs. 212|8.

General feeling is in favour of further weakness in sterling at the moment and shorts are covering this unprotected cotton sales. It is reported that several firms are selling here against purchases in Liverpool American cotton.

Liverpool market opened strong at a rise of 11 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 215/12. At this level there was increased selling pressure and Liverpool advices were also quiet. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 212/8

Oomra D/J 190/8

Bengal D/J 173

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 25.

October	180.00—0.90
January	183.20—0.80
April	182.50—0.10

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Bengal D|J	173
Broach A|M.	213
Oomra D|J.	191
Kampala	323
Busoga	318
Bukedi	315
Zinza	308

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

192	B. Karshandas	Bhilwara 178
100	Nissoo & Co.	Porbandar 180
200	Arjan Khimji	Khamgaon 195
49	Sanchari Mill	Raichur 192
100	G G Kesha & Co.	Hanshi 197
139	Arjan Khimji	Jalna 195
57	do.	Dhulia 173
42	Motiram Vaghji	Wadhwan 207 1 2
118	Do.	Comptah 217 3|4
52	Damji Kalianji	Chalisgaon 172 3|4
98	B. Karshandas	Mulkapur 25 off
62	Kotak & Co.	Nagar 176 1|2
120	Dawn Mill	Arvi 199

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 25.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	203
Nagpur Savner Fine	203
Yeotmal Fine	197
Arvi Fine	197
Ellichpur Fine	197
Amraoti Fine	195
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	[illegible]
Mulkapur Fine	185
Khandesh Fine	180
Mothia F.G.	170
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	180
Burwah|Sanavad F.G.	192
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F. G.	190
Broach F.G.	205
Punjab|American	213
Punjab|American mix	205
Cambodia	245|50
Miraj|Sangli	210|15
Compta Good	215|20
Bagalkot	205|210
Jinja	310
Busoga	317
Kampala	327

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days Since 1st September.	This year.
Khandesh	.....	7,654
Central India	.....	8,767
Barsi & Nagar	8	6,415
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	2,123
Berar	.....	12.937
Central Provinces	.....	2,952
Total Oomras	8	40,848
Dholera	.....	33,236
N.-W. Provinces	.....	937
Rajputana	78	5,822
Sind-Punjab	.....	2,216
Broach	.....	3,691
Coompta and Dharwar	147	25,964
Westerns-Northerns	98	30.645
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	337	6,958
Persian	114	1,530
American	.....	3,376
Egyptian and African	..	15,335
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	.....
Total	782	170,558

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 25.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 20th October This year.
Europe	110	45,466
Japan & China	3.574	102,790
Coast Ports	25	1,819
Up-country by Rail	....	14.375
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	4,225
Total	3,709	168,675

SHARE BAZAR

Scattered Selling

DROP IN SECURITIES

Bombay, October 25.

There was a big decline in Government Securities to-day owing to further depreciation in sterling cross rate and decline in Indian sterling stocks. 3 1|2 per cent. paper were sold as low as Rs. 71, but later on prices recovered on short covering.

In mill shares, there was scattered business. At the opening there was some selling and prices were down but scattered short covering caused some improvement, which was lost in the later trading. Bombay Dyeing shares were placed at Rs. 665 and Fazal shares declined to Rs. 262|8. Tata Steel ordinary ruled weak. There was increased selling in Imperial Bank shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 666; 65.
Century 205-10; 4-6; 5.
Colaba 76.
Crescent 40.
Fazul 262-8; 63; 61; 62.
Indore 352-8.
Mahdhowji.
Nagpur 275-10; 74; 75.
New Great 116-4.
Pearl 140; 38-10.
Simplex.
Swadeshi 208.
Burma 370; 63; 67; 66.
Hydro 135-10; 135-15.
Tram 110-10; 110; 110-5xd.
Deff.
Ord. 29-12; 30; 29-2; 29-12; 29-10
3½ p.c. 71-8; 71-3; 71-9.
1945-55 104-15.
Bundi 14-12.
Indian 173; 78; 76; 78.
Katni Ord. 158; 57.
Punjab Ord. 8-12.
New India 18-14.
Andhra VI. 1131-4.
Brit. B. Petrol 2-13-6.
Scindia 7-5.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 49-8.

TEXTILES SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	310
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	665
Century	[illegible]
Central India	275 10
Colaba Land	76|4
Crescent	40
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3 1/2
Elphinstone	1|8
Ebrahim Pabaney	73/12
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	95
Fazulbhoy	262/8
Gokak	106-4
Hindustani	1575
Indian Manufg.	1300-0
Indian Bleaching	147|8
Indore-Malwa	352|8
Kastoorchand	6
Khatau	68-12
Kohinoor	138/12
Lakshmi	965
Morarjee	302/8
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	61-4
Mysore	103-12
New City	42-8
New Great	116|4
Pearl	140
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	2075
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	94-8
Sassoon Silk	42-0
Swan	52-3
Simplex	50-15
Swadeshi	208|12
Tata Mills	15
Vishnu	1705
HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION	
Ahmedabad Electric	130/0
Andhra Valley Pref.	1131|4
Bombay Tram Ordy.	110|5
Bombay Tram Pref.	69
Broach Electric	8/14
Karachi Electric	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	104/0
Tata Hydro Ordy.	135/15
Tata Power Pref.	1185
Tata Power Ordy.	725
MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.	
Alcock Ashdown	126/4
Br. Burma Petrol	2/13/6
Bombay Burma Old	366/14
Bombay Burma New	120
Bombay Steam	212/8
Bombay Telephone	58/4
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	53/4
Bellapur Sugar	138/12
India Radio Ordy.	330/0
India Radio Defd	335/0
Indian Mercantile	31
McKenzies	60/0
New India Assurance	18/14
Jupiter Insurance	7/0
Oriental Insurance	2105/0
Vulcan Insurance	5/14
Port Canning	620
Scindia Steam	7/5
Tata Construction	48/8
Tata Iron & Steel Ordy	29/10
Tata Iron & S Defd.	190/0
Tata 1st Pref.	125/10
Tata 2nd Pref.	49/8
Tata Oil	15/4
RAILWAY SECTION	
Ahmedabad Prantej	638/12
Amritsar Patti Ord.	94/8
Central Provinces	71/0
Dhond Bharamati	70
Gujarat	53/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	63
Larkhana	76/0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensingh Rebate	67
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51-8
Sara Sirajpunj	65
Sialkot Narowah	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	612-8
Upper Sind Light	70
BANK SECTION.	
Baroda Bank	76
Bombay Provincial	53-8
Bank of India	92/8
Central Bank	18/14
Eastern Bank	65/0
Imperial P. P.	298/8
Imperial F. P.	1200
Union Bank	3/8
CEMENT SECTION	
Bundi Cement	14/12
Gwalior Cement	50-4
India Cement	178/12
Katni Cement Ord.	156/14
Katni Cement Defd.	575
Punjab Cement Pref.	10/6
Punjab Cement Ord.	8/12
Shahabad Cement	175
Shivrajpur	17/8
United Cement	72

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences.

New York Liverpool: Jany. 408 March 404 May 401.

Bombay Liverpool:—Broach A/ May (213 Liverpool May (5.17) Rs. 13-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay New York:—Broach A/ May (212) New York May (6.33) Rs. 1/2 at 3.32-1/8 Cross Rate.

Mill Stores Quotations

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.) Prices per Ton.—

Bombay, Oct. 25.

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75/; China Clay. quality No 777, Rs. 68/; China Clay quality No. 333 Rs. 55/.

Prices per Cwt.—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 8/3/0; Epsom Salt Rs. 5/; Sago Flour. 1st quality Rs. 4/13/6; Maize Starch Pearl. Continental Rs. 7/3/0; Dextrine Potato White Rs. 9/14/0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 16/. Magneisum Chloride, German Rs. 4/7/0; Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs. 22/8/0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8/2/0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8/2/0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10 Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8/4/0; Sodium Sulphide German, small packing Rs. 10/; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. Rs. 8/4/0; Bichromate of Potash, small pack[illegible] Rs. 44/; Soda Ash, German Rs. /4/0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 1/6 Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 34/; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 25/.

Prices per lb.—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs.0/10/3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0/10/0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0/10/0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/8/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/6/0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0/6/3.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 24.

Interest Day to Day Loan	0-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan	0-5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-54/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-65/64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 24.

T T London on Berlin	14.01-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.26
T T London on Brussels	23.92
T T London on Madrid	40.53
T T London on Milan	64.93
T T London on Milan	64.93
T T London on Berne	17.19
T T London on Paris	84.50
T T London on Prague	112.37
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.32-3/8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 24.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:—

Oct/Dec. seller per cwt. 8/3.

C and F Bombay:—

Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt. 8/3-3/4.

C and F Karachi:—

Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt. 8/3-3/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot:—8-1/2.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

Ex. Godown. Bombay

Bombay. Oct. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil ready Rs. 400/ per ton

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs Rs 22/ per case

Filtered Til Seed oil per case of 84 lbs. .....

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100/ per ton.

QUOTATION OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Bombay)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	Rs.	A.	P.
KHADI:—			
Textile per lb.	0	8	3
Karimbhoy per lb.	0	7	6
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34-40 In.)—			
Century 91½—92½ per lb.	0	10	6
Century 6404-8705 per Lb. ...	0	11	0
Fazal (Mahai) per lb.	0	10	9
Pehlad	0	10	6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0	10	6
Daud Sahib per lb.	0	10	6
LONG CLOTH (Light Weight) No. 5202-5303:—			
Reehal per lb.	0	11	1½
Moon per lb.	0	11	1½
Hindustan per lb.	0	11	1½
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—			
Apollo per lb.	0	10	6
Century per lb.	0	10	9
Devid per lb.	0	10	3
Jam per lb.	0	10	6
Maher per lb.	0	10	3
Spring per lb.	0	10	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	0	10	9
LONG CLOTH (Satin Calendar 34-42 In.):—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	0	10	0
Spring (Merchant) per Lb.	0	10	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	0	10	0
Tata Mill (Darji) Per lb.	0	10	0
Apollo (Pyala) per lb.	0	10	0
Sakuntla per lb.	0	10	6
Devid per lb.	0	9	6
Pehlwan per lb.	0	9	6
Tijuri per lb.	0	10	0
Maher per lb.	0	10	0
Sundri per lb.	0	10	0
Jubili per lb.	0	9	3
DHOOTIES (7 8 9 Yards):—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	0	11	6
Textile (Bycycle) per lb.	0	11	3
Barsi per lb.	0	10	0
DHOTIES (10 Yards):—			
Spring (Balance) per Lb.	0	11	0
Textile (Bycle) per lb.	0	11	0
SALITA:—			
Tata	0	10	3
Spring (Merchant)	0	10	0
GIN COLOURED:—			
B 1515 Ratlal per piece	9	0	0
1415 Ratlal per piece	8	2	0
779 (Balance) per piece	9	10	0
4141 (Balance) per Piece	9	10	0
LEPAD (Big Size):—			
Spring per lb.	0	10	3
Rechal per lb.	0	10	0
Moon per lb.	0	9	9
Devid per lb.	0	9	9
Apollo per lb. ...	0	10	0
MARKIN JAPAN (Indian ... Quality):—			
3838-98098 per piece	0	9	9
8787 per piece	6	4	0
4138 per piece	0	9	9
8987 per piece	6	12	0
9187 per piece	7	4	0
4488 per piece	0	9	9
2142 Balance per piece	0	10	3
DHOOTI MAHIN (44 x 10):—			
119 Hirji per lb.	1	9	0
2142 Western per lb.	0	12	9
SETRANJI DAYALBHAI:—			
3000 2¾ x 5½ per piece	0	10	0
4000 3 x 6 per piece	0	12	0
5000 3-1/4 x 6½	0	15	0
DUKDI (Yards 12-13-14):—			
Balance per lb.	0	12	9
Pehlad per lb.	0	12	9

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Barsi/Nugger	8	Bales
Rajputana	78	"
Compta/Dharwar	147	"
Westerns/Northerns	98	"
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	337	"
Persians	114	"
Wheat	5301	Cwts.
Linseed	2797	"
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	38	"
Gingellyseed	218	"
Poppyseed	385	"
Groundnuts	11835	"
Castorseed	3275	"
Rice	41966	"
Myrabollams	531	"
Cottonseed	195	"
Mowraseed	66	"
Gram	173	"
Joowar	288	"
Maize	9	"
Barley	687	"
Bajree	222	"
Coal	365	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Castorseed May delivery, opening Rs. 33/4; Highest Rs. 33/7; Lowest Rs 33/1; Closing Rs. 33/6.

Groundnut seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 33/8/6; Lowest Rs. 33/4/6; Closing Rs. 33/9.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, October 25.

F.P. Bales.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Receipts to date 24|10|32	2619000	3031000
Receipts Yesterday 24|10|32	51000	77000
Exports to date 24|10|32	1804000	1447000
Stock at Ports 21|10|32	4034000	4206000
Stock at Interior Towns 21|10|32	1890000	1559000
Stock at Liverpool 21|10|32	726000	703000
Visible Supply 21|10|32	8125000	7318000
Quantity in Sight 21|10|32	4087000	4698000
Quantity out of Sight 21|10|32	2766000	2592000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, October 25.

B. C. RATES—

T T 1/6 3/32.

D D 1/6 3/32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 Dec.

Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8

Banks Selling I T 1/6 3/32 Jany.

Banks Buying I T 1/6 3/16.

Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/16.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Oct.-Jany.

Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 February.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 402.

Banks Selling T T 400 1|2

Banks Buying T T 398.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 632.

Banks Buying D D 642.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks Selling D D 61 3|4 Nominal.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 90 1|2.

Banks Buying 60 days 87.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 91 7|8.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 121.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 154 7/8

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 61 1|2 Nominal.

CROSS RATES:—

New York|London 3.32 24th inst.

Shanghai|London 1|9 9|16 25th inst.

Japan|London 1|4 7|16 25th inst.

London|Paris 84.50 24th inst

London|Belgium 23.90 24th inst

London|Switzerland 17.20 24th inst.

London Italy 65.00 24th inst.

London|Berlin 14.00 24th inst.

London|Holland 8.26 24th inst.

London|Stockholm 19.22 24th inst.

London|New York 3.32 3|4 24th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.

Gold £6.1.11 1|2 22nd inst.; £6-2.11 1|2 24th inst.

SILVER LONDON—

Ready 17 11|16 22nd inst.; 18 24th inst.

Forward 17 13|16 22nd inst.; 18-1|16 24th inst.

SILVER NEW YORK—

Ready 27 1|4 22nd inst.; 27 5|16 24th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—

3 Mos 25|32 per cent. 22nd inst.; 7|8 per cent. 24th inst.

6 Mos 1 3|32 per cent. 22nd inst; 1 3|16 per cent. 24th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1 per cent.; 3 Mos. 2 per cent; 6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 25.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	71-9
4 p.c 1931/36 Conv.	97-8
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	96.8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	32-8
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	93-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	93-0
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	100-2
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	100-6
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	100.6
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-0
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40 Loan	102-12
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101.6
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	104-12

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	105-2
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	101.4
6 1/2 p.c. B D L L 1935	106-6

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	105-0
5 p.c. 1933 Mysore	103.8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs.
4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	77-0
4 p.c. M. Deb 1974	76-0
5 p.c. M. Deb 1959	94-0
6 p.c. M. Deb 1954	105-4
6 p.c. K.P.T. 1956	105.0
6 1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	104-12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 24.

	£
Chartered Bank of I A. and C.	14-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	119
P. & O. Banking Corporation	8
National Bank of India	45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	95-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	75-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	87-3/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	105-3/4
Consols 2½ p.c.	76
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	107-1/4

LONDON METAL.

London, Oct. 24.

Copper Braziers	43-1/2
Yellow Metal	37-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/2
Corrugate Sheets 24 Gauge	16-1/8
Tin English Ingot	151-3/4

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Vad 12, 1988.
Muslim.—Jamadil Akhar 25, 1351
Parsi—Ardibesht 20, 1302.
Sunrise— 6-36m.
Sunset—6h. 10m.
High Tide—9-02, 21-34.
Low Tide—2-36, 15-29.
Phases of the moon: New Moon 29th Oct. 3h. 26m. p.m. First quarter 5th Nov. 0h. 20m. Full Moon 13th Nov. 0h. 56m. p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 28.
Divali: Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.

SATURDAY, October 29.
Divali: Hindu Holiday: Banks closed.

Daily Amusements

EXCELSIOR—"Caught Plastered" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Compromising Daphne." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"A Honeymoon Adventure." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Passionate Plumber," also "Laurel and Hardy" comedy. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Texas Bad Man. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Congress Dances" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Woman in Room 13." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shri-Ram Rao." Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee Friday, 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:

12 noon, gramophone records; 7 p.m. Miss Bisi Arjani and G. G Laud's violin solo; 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Adjourned September Meeting of the Corporation has been provisionally fixed for Monday, Nov. 7 ... 3 p.m.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

Members of the Indian Women's Unity Club, who wish to join in the Hindu dinner to be given at the club premises on Nov. 5, at 7 p.m. are requested by the honorary Secretary to send in their names by Oct. 29 along with a sum of one rupee per head.

THE RIALTO
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST WESTERN STAR
TOM MIX
With His Famous Horse
TONY
IN THEIR FASTEST, WILDEST, BIG SURPRISE PICTURE!
THE TEXAS BAD MAN
NEW STUNTS—MORE THRILLS—RIP-ROARING ROMANCE, DARE-DEVIL HORSEMANSHIP
DON'T MISS IT!

3RD WEEK
India's Ideal Talkie
VEER KUNAL
Son of Ashoka
featuring
SUNALINI DEVI
(Sister of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu).
Thousands of Families have enjoyed it.
TAKE YOUR FAMILY TO-NIGHT and this week at
5, 7-45 and 10-30 P.M.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Girgaon

AUDITOR JAILED

False Statement In High Court

PURJURY IN INSURANCE CO. ACCOUNTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An auditor who certified the financial position of an insurance company in Poona to be sound and later when irregularities were discovered in the accounts made a false statement in the Bombay High Court that he had never audited the office accounts was convicted of a charge of perjury by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Gopal Dattatriya Apte (35), the accused who was the auditor of People's Own Provident and General Insurance Company, Poona (now defunct) was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 300 or in default further jail for three months.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

The case arose when during an inquiry for the winding up of the affairs of the insurance company the accused as auditor filed an affidavit that he had audited the accounts of the company from time to time and that its financial position was sound. The inquiry led to the prosecution of the accused and 24 others connected with the firm in the Poona Court on a charge of cheating and conspiracy. The Poona Magistrate in committing the accused and a few others to the sessions remarked that although the accused had certified the accounts as correct there were many irregularities.

ACCUSED FILES APPEAL.

The accused filed an appeal against the order in the Bombay High Court and in the course of an application, the prosecution alleged, the accused made a false statement by swearing that he had never been appointed nor acted as auditor of the office accounts.

On the ground that the accused had made two contradictory statements one in the affidavit during the winding up affairs and another in the Bombay High Court the Government moved the High Court for sanctioning the prosecution of the accused. The notice of motion was argued and Their Lordships afterhearing both sides directed the Registrar of the Bombay High Court to file a complaint of having made a false statement on oath against the accused.

PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

Pleading not guilty to the charge the accused in his defence stated that that the statements made in the two petitions were not so contraddictory as to be irreconsilable. He did not hold a diploma in accountancy and as such under the Indian Companies Act he could not have been appointed as auditor. The resolution passed by the directors appointing him as auditor, he submitted, was never put into operation.

CONVICTED.

The Magistrate on the evidence before him held that the prosecution had established their case beyond any doubt. It was also proved that the accused was not only appointed as auditor but acted and received payments for such service. He therefore convicted the accused.

Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution while the accused was defended Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. R. F. S. Talyarkhan and Mr. Saraf.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Saturday, Oct. 29, 1932, being a Post Office Holiday on account of "Diwali" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English mails closing on the 29th instant. Unregistered correspondence upto 11-0 a.m. on Saturday. Unregistered with late fee of annas 4 on each article, from 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday; Registered correspondence upto 7-0 p.m. on Friday; Parcels upto 6-0 p.m. on Friday. Money Orders upto 3-0 p.m. on Friday. Posting at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub Offices.

New Delhi:—It is understood that the Viceroy has agreed to receive an address from the Delhi Citizens' League on November 19 in the Durbar Hall of Viceroy's House.—A. P.

Allahabad:—Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan, delegate to the Round Table Conference, leaves Allahabad for England on 28th October.—A. P.

POLITICAL PRISONERS HANDCUFFED

Protest In Court

"I CAN DO NOTHING IN THE MATTER," SAYS MAGISTRATE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

One of the Congress volunteers arrested yesterday at Chira Bazar lodged a protest before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day against being handcuffed while in police custody P. S. Krishna, the prisoner in question, complained to the court that he and his co-accused were handcuffed in the Parton Road police station even though he protested and remonstrated. "Why should political prisoners be treated in this manner?" asked the accused. Further there were 17 prisoners in the police station of whom only he and the other accused (the two politicals) were handcuffed.

This was, according to him, unjust discrimination.

Sub-Inspector Dongre, who applied for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the politicals were handcuffed because there were a large number of prisoners and only a few constables to take them out.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate observed that he could not do anything in the matter as the police were not under his orders. He could only make a recommendation to them and he did so as follows:—

"I recommend the police not to handcuff the politicals hereafter. The police ought to be told that there is no necessity of handcuffing political prisoners unless they are turbulent."

The accused were directed to be remanded to custody till October 27.

MISS PADMAJA NAIDU

Slightly Injured In Car Accident

Bombay, Tuesday.

Rumours were afloat in the city that Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was on a visit to her mother in jail met with an accident this afternoon at Poona.

From enquiries made it transpires that Miss Padmaja who was driving along in a motor car on one of the Poona Roads sustained some minor injuries. She was immediately removed to an hospital and attended to.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi, who was to have returned to Bombay after seeing Mahatma Gandhi has postponed his departure due to this slight accident.

Madras Hindu Sabha Nominates Raja

MADRAS, Oct. 25

At a meeting of the Madras Hindu Mahasabha it was resolved to nominate Mr. M. C. Raja to the Central Body and to approve of the draft circular containing the aims and objets.—A. P.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle")

TT ON LONDON
New York, Oct. 25.

Previous closing	3.32 1/8
To-day's closing	3.30

TT ON NEW YORK
London, Oct. 25.

Previous closing	3.32 3/3
To-day's opening	3.32
To-day's closing	3.30

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

New York, Oct. 25.

Previous closing rate	6.16
To-day's opening rate	6.21
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	6.23
Difference	plus .07

BROACH EXPECTATION.
April-May Rs. 212.
Ginning Report, 73,11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

Previous closing rate	5.15
To-day's opening rate	5.26
Difference	plus .11
To-day's closing rate	5.19
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Oct. 25.

Silver ready	18 unchanged.
Silver forward	18 3/16
Higher	1/16
Market: India bought.	

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Oct. 25.

1st settlement	56-8-0
2nd settlement	56-8-0
3rd settlement	56-14-0
Gold	30-12-0
Guinea	19-6-0

"Quit British India"

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELGAUM, Oct. 23.

A political prisoner named Rangadham Rangappa Naik who was released from the Belgaum Central Jail yesterday has been served with an order issued by the Government of Bombay in the Political Department under Section 3 of Act 3 of 1864 (commonly known as the Foreigners Act) directing him "a foreigner within the meaning of the said Act to remove himself forthwith from British India by rail to his native place in the Mysore State".

SANYASI PREACHERS TO TOUR PRESIDENCY

For Religious Propaganda And Collection Of Funds

(From A Correspondent.)
RATLAM, Oct. 25.

A party of Sanyasi preachers of Bharat Seva Ashram Sangha, under the leadership of Swami Shibanada, has been deputed to Bombay Presidency. They will travel in the cities and towns and important places of the Province to preach and propagate the religious ideal and the spiritual doctrines of the Sangha and also to collect funds for the philanthropic activities of the Sangha.

Boy's Brains Crushed Under Lorry

Bombay, Tuesday.

A young Hindu boy of twelve who was running across the road after a torn kite not paying any heed to the heavy traffic was knocked down by a lorry on the Reay Road this evening at 5. One of the wheels of the lorry passed over the head of the boy and his brains were crushed. The boy died within a few minutes of the accident.

The police arrived on the scene and removed the body to the morgue.

Divali Swadeshi Exhibition

The opening of the Divali swadeshi exhibition at Ram Baug will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. Mrs. Svaruparani Nehru will perform the opening ceremony.

The exhibition contains a number of stalls of various commodities, a restaurant run by the League-members, an Art gallery with valuable curios and antiquities. A separate theatre has been built where entertaining programmes will be held. To-day's programme includes a Garba by lady-members of the League and an extensive programme of Garba, Dialogues, Gof, etc by the girls of Bhuleshwar Municipal Girls' School.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Messrs. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co's S. S. "Springbank" left New York on 14th inst. with general cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras and Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 16th November and sail again on 20th November, 1932 for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines Inc. S. S. "President Polk" left Singapore on the 25th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 3rd proximo and sail again on the 4th proximo with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

DHOBI TALAO CRIME

MOTOR ACCIDENT STORY AT INQUEST

The coroner recorded further evidence to-day regarding the death of Cowasji Bhikhaji Daruwalla (60), who was found dead in his room at Welling on Lines, Dhobi Talao on Oct. 6. Sheriar Bhikaji Daruwalla, the brother of the deceased and the suspect in the case, was present in court. Mr. Birdy and Mr. Chhatrapti advocates appeared for the suspect.

Eruchsha Fardunji Karani, a teacher in the Bharda High School, said he knew the deceased. He had recently retired from the railway service. In April last, Cowasji met with a motor car accident.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Two days after, the suspect came to the witness with two receipts of fixed deposits in the joint name of Cowasji B. Daruwalla and Cowasji Choksy. The suspect told witness that in case of the death of Cowasji B. Daruwalla, the fixed deposit money would go to Cowasji Choksy. The receipts were left with he witness, which he returned to the Cowasji Daruwalla some time after.

Sorabji Fardunji Karani was the next witness. He stated that he was informed on Oct. 6th that Cowasjji Daruwalla's condition was bad. On his going to the house of the sick man he found him in a pool of blood. He also saw a letter lying on a table addressed to the Commissioner of Police.

The police surgeon's report stated that death was due to a stab wound caused by a sharp instrument on the stomach.

Cash Balance Of Government Of India

(In thousands of rupees).

In District Treasuries balance on 30th June, 1932 2,07,02; 31st July, 1932 2,02,79; 31st August, 1932 1,93,69 and 30th Sept. 1932 1,95,44.

With the Imperial Bank of India, balance on 30th June 1932 18,93,76; 31st July, 1932 19,45,60; 31st August, 1932 13,93,69 and 30th Sept. 1932 13,83,39.

Total balance on 30th June, 1932 21,00,78; 31st July, 1932 21,48,29, 31st August, 1932 15,87,38 and 30th Sept. 1932 15,78,83.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 22nd October, 1932 1,190,000. From 1st April 1932 to the 22nd October 1932 12,376,000.

Sterling taken over in London from 1st April, 1932 to the 22nd October, 1932 715,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standad Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve during the week ending the 22nd October, 1932 nil. From 1st April, 1932 to the 22nd October, 1932 —3,750,000.

Total: 1,190,000 and 9,341,000 respectively.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

A press communique states:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 25th October 1932. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,50,75,000. Tenders at Rs 99-6-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-6-0 received approximately 82 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-7-11 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1½ crores will be received on Tuesday, the 1st November 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 4th November, 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

2. Three months' intermediate Treasury Bills sold from the 19th to the 24th October 1932 amounted to Rs. 76,75,000. The sale of intermediate Treasury Bills is discontinued until further notice.

Perambur Strike Situation Unchanged

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Situation regarding the Perambur Railway workshop strike remains unchanged.

A few Anglo-Indian workmen exempted by the Union from joining the strike alone attended this morning.—A. P.

GRETA GARBO
JOHN BARRYMORE JOAN CRAWFORD
WALLACE BEERY LIONEL BARRYMORE
GRAND HOTEL
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
FROM SATURDAY, 5TH NOV.
Booking is now open
THE CAPITOL

Western Electric SOUND THE VOICE OF ACTION SYSTEM
THE NEW AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TALKIE EQUIPMENT OF ADVANCED DESIGN
PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CONGRESS DANCES
WITH
LILIAN HARVEY—HENRY GARAT, CONRAD VEIDT
AN UFA MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA RELEASED BY UNITED ARTISTS
SATURDAY
MAURICE CHEVALIER
WITH
JEANETTE MACDONALD
IN
"ONE HOUR WITH YOU"
PARAMOUNT SUPER
BOOK NOW AT ROSES OR AT THE THEATRE. Phone 41561.

CITY'S LIQUOR AND TODDY SHOPS

Gradual Elimination From I. Trust's Estates

LICENSEES GIVEN TIME TO VACATE

The policy of gradual elimination of the liquor and toddy shops from the estates of the Bombay Improvement Trust is rigidly given effect to by the Board. The difficulty, however, arises in removing them as the licensees are not ordinary tenants.

The Chief Officer in a note submitted before the Improvements Committee on Tuesday stated, among other things, that as a result of notices served on the licensees on the Trust estates, two had already vacated. There were, however, 14 tenants, who still continued to occupy the Trust's premises.

These licensees have replied to the Chief Officer stating that the change in the sites of liquor and toddy shops involved long and tedious process as without the permission of the Collector of Bombay, they could not shift from one place to the other. They, therefore, requested the Chief Officer to give them time till 31st March 1933.

On the advice of the advocate of the Trust the Chief Officer, recommended to grant the licensees some time on their depositing certain amount with the Trust, and agreeing to vacate as soon as convenient.

The Improvement Committee, approved of the Chief Officer's recommendations.

OPENING TO-DAY!
SPECIAL FOR DEVALI
THE CAPITOL
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BOOK NOW. PLANS OPEN
Three Lunatics!
—for the price of one!

Also Showing A New
LAUREL and HARDY
HILARIOUS COMEDY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1932

A WORD IN SEASON

We wonder whether the Government have purposely made the third Round Table Conference so unrepresentative of the different political groups in India, that they may the more readily and even easily secure the co-operation of the persons they have nominated to help them out of the present difficult and even unnatural Indian political situation. How far the decisions of such a body of unrepresentative persons will be acceptable to Indians it is unnecessary to say. The inspired message from London gives away the whole show, as Government's anxiety is not to reach a decision arrived at after discussions in which all parties have participated, but rather to "secure serviceable decisions within a reasonable time."

BAD AUGURY.

Even the Liberals feel disappointed at the excessive caution and reaction noticed in making the nominations, though we are lugubriously told that in the choice of delegates the "chief consideration has been to secure the representation of groups and interests concerned." But it is abundantly clear the British Government have refrained from doing it. The Conference is packed with men who represent only one side of the case, and that too anti-national. There is much sense in Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's statement that it is difficult to explain why particular persons have been kept out of the Conference, unless the Government desire to reach speedy decisions agreeable to the political party now in power in Great Britain. That in itself is a bad augury for the success of the Conference, if an agreed decision is its final goal

IGNORING THEIR FRIENDS.

Sir Chimanlal makes it a grievance that men like Messrs. Sastri and Chintamani have been left out and that the Liberal Party has been ignored. Some gentlemen, who pay a kind of lip homage to that party, have no doubt been nominated, but men like Mr. Chintamani have been omitted, because their patriotism sometimes gets the better of their accommodating Liberal principles. The same may be said of the Muslim group which has been overweighted by the presence of men like Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, whose claim as a representative Muslim is universally disputed, except by his personal friends.

FOOLISH.

But what we are most concerned with is the absence of the Congress representative, and also a delegate from among the Nationalist Muslims, who represent the most advanced wing of Muslim political opinion and without whose presence and hearty co-operation, let us warn Government, no future constitution is likely to succeed for a day. Sir Chimanlal admits as much, as any constitution which may be devised will never be acceptable to the great majority of politically-minded Indians who owe allegiance to the Congress unless it has the seal of approval of that body. It is the folly of die-hard Tories that will render Sir Samuel Hoare's "pocket" R. T. C. a farce not the unwillingness of Indians to co-operate. He has chosen to ignore the proffered co-operation of Gandhiji.

CHURCHILL'S WARNING.

We go even further and say that as long as no effort is made to enlist the co-operation of the Congress, the Round Table Conference and the British Government are merely wasting time at playing at constitution-making Without the approval of the Congress no constitution has the least chance in India, whatever Lord Willingdon's or Sir Samuel Hoare's friends may tell them. Mr Churchill has already warned them about the most representative character and the overwhelming influence of the Congress and we do not want to stress the point further.

FUTILE DISCUSSIONS.

Our London correspondent informs us that the Premier has been thwarted in his desire to invite Mahatma Gandhi to the Round Table Conference. While Gandhiji may be "dying to co-operate" with Government, as he has himself so often confessed, we doubt whether he will agree if set free, to go to London and waste his precious time in futile discussions with small men, whose only justification for their presence there is not their patriotism, but their particularism, their claim to reaction, and communalism. Last year Gandhiji unmistakably showed that he at any rate had no desire to take any further part in make-believe discussions, which lead nowhere, because the British politicians refused to lay their cards on the table. Without some sort of guarantee that India will have all the powers including full control over Army and Finance and the Services, the labour of the November R. T. Conference will be futile.

STILL IN THE DARK.

Mahatma Gandhi is bound to refuse his or the country's co-operation without such guarantee. Any make-believe at this stage will not improve the situation, but prolong the struggle. The Government must have already made up their minds as to how far they can and will go with safety to the "bond-holders." If they have, then no good purpose will be served in prolonging the Round Table discussions. At the last Conference the Mahatma asked the Premier to tell the members what the intentions of the Cabinet were in regard to Indian constitutional reform. That question has not been frankly or honestly answered yet. It is most likely Gandhiji will certainly wait for an honest statement, before he finally decides on going to London, even if he is invited.

Is This Speed ?

Mr. G. D. Birla, the President of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League, founded nearly a month ago, is reported to have said in a press interview that Provincial Boards of the League are being organised "with the utmost speed" and that "in a few months the machinery will be moving." We wish that the machinery could be made to move in a few days or weeks than in a few months. But we must recognise that the machinery is to a large extent being moved by persons who have to be very busy otherwise, though we do not see why the machinery should not be left to the care of men who are prepared to devote themselves mainly if not solely to the mission of removing untouchability.

WAITING FOR DEFNITE PROGRAMME.

Mr. Birla is also reported to have said that different provinces have different problems of untouchability and "most probably after the establishment of the Provincial Boards a meeting of the Provincial Boards will be summoned to lay down a definite programme in each province." In some places like Bombay Provincial Boards have already been set up. Is it to be understood that they will not commence any definite programme till all the Provincial Boards are complete and hold an All-India session? And when a definite programme is at last laid down for a province, will there be further delay in the execution of the programme till District Boards are set up and finsh their research work about the real needs of the different provinces?

PERSUADING CASTE HINDUS

Details of work will of course take time but there is one thing which cannot brook any delay. It is the clear and full enunciation of the policy of the League with special reference to the crucial question whether or not the League will concentrate its efforts, as we think it is bound to, under the terms of the resolution of the Bombay public Meeting which brought the League itself into existence on the propaganda among caste Hindus to induce them to abandon the practice of untouchability and be determined to treat the so-called untouchables equally with other Hindus.

THE DANGER.

This work is, from the point of view of the removal of untouchability, far more important than and substantially different from what may be called ameliorative or uplift work among the untouchables, the work, for example, of feeding and clothing and educating the untouchables. Such work is no doubt very good in its own way, but it hardly helps in the task of removing untouchability, unless it is directly associated with the former kind of work. For instance, if ten lakhs of rupees are spent, in constructing ten thousand separate wells for the untouchables and fifty lakhs more founding five thousand separate free schools for them, it will be excellent humanitarian work but at the end of a quarter of century of such work orthodox Hindus will continue to talk of educating and purifying the untouchables but will not give them access to public wells. Indeed the very practice of having separate wells and schools for the untouchables may accentuate the idea of untouchability.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.

This can be prevented mainly through propaganda among the caste Hindus to convince them that it is their own minds that harbour the cruel notion of untouchability and that it is they who need to be educated and purified. Such propaganda may often be associated with ameliorative work and we would highly commend such schemes. For instance, while a strong campaign is kept up for obtaining free access to the untouchables, to the existing schools and wells, more public schools and wells may be started specially in the localities of the untouchables. More scholarships may be given to untouchable children in public schools so that every public school may have at least one untouchable boy therein and the caste Hindu children and their parents may be taught practically the lesson of social equality.

STATE YOUR POLICY

It will be noted, however, that in all such schemes of work the emphasis is mainly on the propaganda among caste Hindus though at the same time there is associated with it some amelioration of the condition of the untouchables. We fear that some of the organisers of the Anti-Untouchability do not put sufficient emphasis on the anti-untouchability propaganda among caste Hindus. We shall be glad to learn that our fears are baseless. In any case we would appeal to the League and to Mr. Birla, its President, in particular, to publish at a very early date and in clear terms its policy with reference to the question we have found it necessary to discuss in some detail, so that if that policy is found not to lay adequate emphasis on the anti-untouchability propaganda, the present of informed and reformist public opinion may be brought to bear on the League to induce it to speed up its work according to the aims and objects of the Bombay resolution.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

Demands 7 And 8: A Critical Analysis

(By Politicus)

VI*

Mr. Jinnah's Demand VII requires:—

"Full Religious Liberty, i. e. Liberty of belief, worship and observance, propaganda, association and education shall be guaranteed to all communities."

GENESIS OF THE DEMAND.

The idea underlying this demand is a notable feature of all modern constitutions. It is commonly expressed in the form of a constitutional guarantee of "Freedom of Conscience," and it is a legacy of the days when religious intolerance and persecution of the dissenters from the official religion of a country were the order of the day. Europe was ravaged for a full generation to secure freedom of conscience to the Protestant or Catholic Minorities in the several countries. Her constitutional Pundits have, therefore, learnt to incorporate this as a fundamental article of the Constitution; and Mr. Jinnah, making this demand, is following in their footsteps, and benefiting by their experience.

IMPLICATIONS AND CONDITION OF THE DEMAND.

In India, the fears of a religious war, though not altogether groundless even in view of our recent history; are improbable in the future. The guarantee, therefore, of the Freedom of Conscience, that is necessary in the reformed Indian Constitution ought to have a different form given to it than the one given by Mr. Jinnah's demand, or even by the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee on the subject. Reading it carefully, it is clear that the Liberty of Conscience, thereby guaranteed, would be for the recognised communities only. These communities are tacitly assumed to have special interests in the matter which they are entitled to protect, and which the constitution by such a clause guarantees to protect. But, without any stretch of imagination, such a wording might prove fatal to a real liberty of conscience. The fight for the progressive emancipation of the human mind from the superstitions and prejudices of its nonage is bound to be bitter and prolonged. In that fight, a constitutional provision like this may mean a severe handicap upon the forces of reason. It may even render the working of the clause itself in practice extremely difficult. For, what is claimed as a guaranteed right by one community in respect of their Liberty of Conscience may be opposed by another community, on the same guarantee, as being inimical to *their* corresponding Freedom of Conscience. Propaganda for their faith by the Muslims may be regarded as inimical to their faith by the Hindus.

NO FREEDOM TO FREE-THINKERS.

Moreover, those bodies of opinion which are not recognised as distinct communities, or whose opinions are incompatible with the "religious" sentiments of any recognised Community will be unable to claim their proper due, if the Clause regarding Liberty of Conscience is worded as by Mr. Jinnah. In the true sense of the term, a real "Freedom of Conscience" will, and ought to, permit Associations to be formed for any purpose, even though unfavourable to the cherished views and ancient beliefs of recognised Communities.

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

The only condition or restriction, that could, in reason, be inserted in the Constitution on the freedom of association would be as regards Associations formed expressly for illegal or criminal objects., e.g., Anarchist or Terrorist Associations. These societies may be restricted, or forbidden to carry on such of their activities as would result in acts deemed to be Criminal by the Penal Code. Even thus, there may be difficulties in practice. A society for the cultivation of Black Magic, involving perhaps human sacrifice may be generally condemned as illegal; but a biological Laboratory, where vivisection is the order of the day may not be, even though highly objectionable in the eyes of the professed believer in Ahimsa.

SOME MARGIN OF DISCRETION INEVITABLE.

The Constitution, however, cannot provide clear-cut remedies in advance for all such difficulties, nor draw clear lines between such borderland cases. Only, we must remember that the Guarantees in the Constitution, which is intended to enable the Indian people to achieve their progressive emancipation, should not be made into engines of oppression, or hot-beds of Privilege.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND EDUCATION.

Reading Mr. Jinnah's demand critically, there is one phrase which gives rise to the utmost misgivings in a progressive mind. Mr. Jinnah includes 'education' in the list of guaranteed freedom of conscience. It is difficult to say what he intends to convey by that. Surely he cannot desire the education of the Mussalmans to be tied down to the chariot wheels of orthodoxy! Whatever his intent, the guarantee, if insisted on, should be given only as regards the minority community.

Demand VIII

In the VIII Demand, Mr. Jinnah suggests:—

"No Bill, or Resolution, or any part thereof, shall be passed in any Legislature or any other elected body, if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a Bill, Resolution, or part thereof, on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community, or, in the alternative, such other method is devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases."

The wording of the Muslim Conference Resolution of 1929 on this subject is perhaps a little more sweeping; but the sense is the same. The principle of excluding certain specified matters from the ordinary competence and procedure of the Legislative bodies is not unusual in modern constitution. It applies, generally, to matters of fundamental importance, like changes in the Constitution itself for the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship. These may reasonably be treated as exceptional cases to be dealt with in an exceptional manner. The suggestion of this demand is to provide a special procedure for such matters, though its wording lays emphasis rather on the bar upon the ordinary powers of the Legislature.

A WARNING TO HINDUS.

The demand may be agreed to as a sop to the Cerberus of Communal suspicion. But the 'caveat' must be entered, particularly so far as the Hindu community is concerned, that, if they hope to secure remedy for the many and varied social evils from which they suffer, by means of legislative action, a provision like this in the constitution would prove fatal to any such hopes. Social reform, in the sense in which the Hindu community needs it, would be impossible if the orthodox and reactionary elements in the Legislature are furnished with the mighty weapon of a perpetual veto on any such project.

SOME RADICAL SOCIAL ILLS

Fundamental institutions of modern society demand, by the general consensus among the thoughtful and the far-seeing in every country, radical reconstruction. The institutions, particularly, of marriage, family, and property are on the anvil in almost every advanced and progressive country. There is no reason to believe that India would be an exception to this tendency of our age. The incidents of Marriage Law and Property complications are, in India, of particular significance in adding to the economic distress of the country. A provision of this kind should, therefore, be included, if it is insisted upon by the Mussalmans, only for the protection of the minority communities; and, then also, with reference to their specified institutions and beliefs so that the principle may not be used for preventing or

(Continued on page 11).

*Previous articles appeared on the 20th, 21st, 22nd 24th and 25th instant.

Notes of the Day

Inconsistent Whitehall.

It was very kind of Sir Samuel Hoare to give his understudy a chance to answer some questions in the Commons, particularly about the Congress, since he has been to India and knows the rigid boycott of the Franchise Committee by the country. He said the number of Civil Disobedience prisoners had fallen and had reached 21,422 at th end of August. No doubt, according to him, the position has improved further since then. Why then are all the Provincial Governments, as well as the Central Government arming themselves with greatly increased powers to meet the Congress menace? If the movement is dying, well and good; it only remains for the puissant new Under Secretary to give it a decent burial; but that cannot be done by increasing all round repressive measures. Without exception the Provinces are forging new repressive laws for the purpose of finishing the Congress movement. There must be some consistency in this.

Salubrious Andamans!

Sir Samuel Hoare must have merely been repeating the answers supplied to him by his subordinates, when he answered questions in the Commons regarding the Andanmans. We don not expect him to be personally aware of the conditions in those islands. He must not try to reconcile two opposite statements at the same time. The Government cannot "gradually" abolish the penal settlement by filling it with new recruits, as the Bengal Government have been doing, though they were not sentenced to transportation even by the law courts. There was universal protest in India at the time the Government of Bengal did this, but the public are powerless. Indians however, will not be gulled by the statement that the "climate was not unhealthy" and that precautions were being taken to ensure "reasonable conditions for the prisoners." But why at all send them to the Andamans, when even the law courts do not think their crimes are heinous enough for the purpose? We may tell the Government that it is not by severity alone they will be able to wean the youth of India away from terrorist crime. A radical revision in policy is necessary.

Intolerable Insult.

It is reported that at a tea party given by Mr. Shindore, Chairman of the Nasik Municipal Schools Board, in honour of Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Education Minister, some teachers of the "Depressed Classes" were invited but later insulted by being segregated from the other guests. It is also stated that when Mr. Shindore was informed of this treatment, he refused to change the arrangements and further insulted the teachers by saying that if the teachers chose to quit they were free to do so. If the facts are as reported, it is a disgrace to Mr. Shindore and other persons who may be responsible for the insult, and it is not at all surprising that the teachers promptly left the party together with several caste Hindus who sympathised with them. Is it possible that the Education Minister knew not a word of this and said not a word of protest?

Official Temperance Scheme.

An interesting temperance scheme is reported from the Nizam's Dominions, according to which tea and liquor shops are to be used in selected places as counter attractions to liquor shops. The scheme is said to be official and in the early experimental stage will be tried in four centres in Hyderabad. A sum of Rs. 20,000 will be set apart annually for the scheme, an easy thing for a State which is among the richest and which obtains an excise revenue of nearly 2 crores. To what extent the scheme will be allowed to grow is very doubtful, the precedent of official temperance propaganda in Madras being anything but encouraging. However, the scheme is better than none and may induce the public to adopt better schemes of their own.

BY THE WAY

(BY A Gentleman With A Duster.)

I made some comments yesterday on certain names included in the list of Indian delegates to the third Round Table Conference. I would refer to-day to certain notable omissions. Lord Willingdon, I am informed, was very keen on including Messrs. Sastri, Chintamani and Joshi in the list, but was overruled by Whitehall. It appears that Whitehall wanted to exhibit its acute annoyance at the conduct of all those who assembled in Bombay to protest against the procedure outlined by the Secretary of State for India in his speech of June 27th last. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar could not be dropped as ordinary decency required that they should not be disowned. Amongst the other signatories only Sir Cowasji Jehangir has been selected, as he is evidently known to be a safe man.

Mr. Sastri's well-known statesmanship, Mr. Chintamani's well-informed and incisive criticism of the British Government's attitude on Indian matters and Mr. Joshi's moderation have all been regarded as disqualifications for being included in the list of Indian delegates.

* * * *

I want to ask the Liberals today a very plain and straightforward question. When the Viceroy announced the change of procedure in September last they issued a statement demanding explanation on various points connected with the convening of the third Round Table Conference. Speaking to the various members of the Liberal Party, both in Bombay and outside, I have an impression that they had almost decided among themselves that participation in the third Round Table Conference will not be possible till Government had satisfied them on the various points raised in their statement.

* * * *

I also understand that when Mr. Chintamani saw the Viceroy at Simla he was assured that Government would issue a communique dealing with these various points which would give satisfaction to the Liberals. As far as I am aware no such statement has yet been issued by the Government. I have been making inquiries for a day or two past and I am informed that although no such assurances have been publicly given, private assurances to this effect have been conveyed to several leading members of the Party.

In view, however, of the latest information regarding "fixed agenda" it appears almost imperative that Liberals should demand an assurance from Government that it will be open to them to raise any question at the Round Table Conference affecting the constitutional advance of India within the framework of the statement of His Majesty's Government's policy made by the Prime Minister at the end of the last Round Table Conference.

* * * *

Doubts have been very widely expressed that the all-India Federation has been continuously receding into the background and might well vanish into thin air before the end of this year. Persistent rumours have reached me that important members of the Princes' Chamber are opposed to the idea of Federation and that their agents have been doing extensive propaganda in England to wreck the Federation. That being so, it is a problematical proposition if the question of Central responsibility for British India alone will be allowed to be raised or, if allowed, will have any chances of a successful issue.

* * * *

It is, of course, no consolation to the country to be told that some of the delegates including Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, are conscious of the fact that they are going to England only to tell His Majesty's Government what India wants and what India will not accept. That was made perfectly clear at the last Round Table Conference by Mahatma Gandhi, India's greatest spokesman; and if this is the only function which the Indian delegates have to perform, it is but fair to the country that it should not be burdened with the unnecessary expense of their going to England with the object of staging possibly a walk-out and returning to India with hands emptier than when they left.

Caste System And Untouchability

BIOLOGICAL THEORY OF HINDUS

Sagotras Samanodakas And Sapindas

III.

(BY DR. G. V. DESHMUKH).

Old Hindus were influenced by agricultural surroundings and for purposes of creation the ideas of seed and soil were applied to human beings. By reviviscence the seed is the male, and soil the female (Manu IX. 33). The seed is paramount in Hindu thought.

THE DIVINE SEED.

The whole world is due to the divine seed. "I am the seed giving father; the great Womb-Prakviti from which all this world is born conceives by me."

(Bhagwadgita 4. 3. 4)

Even the highest philosophic thought of Hindus is dominated by the seed idea it is the basis of all philosophic thought of the Hindus, which accepts the presence of the divine soul in everything animate or inanimate. It is the modern "monism". That also accepts the unchangability of every created material from the beginning of the world, as the strain of the seed of the divine soul is so all pervading, pure and inexhaustible, that no kind of admixture with the material world can modify it and change it from the pure line. (Manu I. 28).

SEED OF THE RISHIS.

The next strain in strength, after the divine soul, is that of the Rishis, Rishis came after Swayambhuva. The Rishi strain naturally, would not be as strong as all pervading as that of the supreme creator but yet sufficiently strong to influence human life. And the seed of the Rishis has influenced the Hindu life in this world. They are the originators of 'Gotra' (or clans) and Gotra even in these days rules 'the marriage' of the Hindus. Now marriage is bound to be a very early institution in human society, as without marriage there can be no ancestor worship, no certain knowledge of grand-father, nor great grand-father, although the knowledge of father is possible Without marriage the only certain knowledge can only be of mother. As the worship of ancestors is very very ancient with the Hindus—(Manu III 127). Manu gave it to human beings,—marriage is also very ancient and raised to the dignity of a divine Sanskara.

HUMAN SEED.

Not so with the third kind of seed—the human seed. This is not as inexhaustible, as the seed of the creator nor can it be kept in pure line as that of a Rishi. Like everything human it has its limitations. It is liable to get mixed. The strain must be kept, therefore, in pure line by human help by regulating the marriage. It looses its real strength in seven generations and that is why up to seventh generations are the Sapindas, but for it to be completely exhausted it takes seven more generations, these are the Samnodakas, but it cannot remain a pure line as that of Rishis and the divine one; for the production of an off-spring is dependant on the female side also; so this mixed variety is the Sakulyas otherwise called Bhinna Gotra Sapindas or Bandhus, also in law called Cognates.

Samanodakas cease when the strain of the seed is forgotten or lost (Manu) and sometimes they are mentioned as synonymous with Sakulyas.

EVOLUTION OF THE HINDU METHOD OF DIVISION.

It will be seen that the seed is divided into 3 types Divine, Rishis and Human. This is in accordance with the Tripartite or three-fold original division of the Hindus. Thus there were the 3 Vedas, the Trayivdya; three priests at the Sacrifice Hotri, Adgam, Adhwaryu; 3 castes originally Brahman, Kshatriya, Vishya; three types of Gods, on the earth, in the air, in the sky; three divisions of 'Agni'—Fire on the earth, lightning in the sky and sun in the heavens; and instances could be multiplied. Even in their latest mythological creation—Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh—the creator, nourisher, and destroyer, the early tendency to go into threes has reasserted itself. Before this period there was an early method of two-fold division: Purusha and Prakrith in their Cousmogonic Philosophy, Manes and Gods following the analogy of Sun and Moon, and Devayana and Pitriyana, following the analogy of day and night. But the three-fold Division following the sacred number three became more influential. This three-fold division had to give way to easier and more popular four-fold division. Thus we have the 4 Vedas, 4 priests, 4 times of the day of the Sacrifice, 4 castes, 4 ashramas, &c. The evolution of the Hindu method of division could be traced similarly through one-half, one-third, one-fourth to one-tenth—one hundredth and more, till the Hindu mind could deal systematically with the minutest fractions. (Dikshit's book on Hindu astrology p. 96-97). The increase in the day after the winter solistice is measured by 4/61 four sixty 1st of a Nadika (Rigved Jotish V. 7. Dikshit's book page 74.)

And on the other side, fabulous number of years in Pralaya and Kalpa, were not left untackled by the Hindu mind.

IMPORTANT DIVISIONS.

However the divisions important for our subject are, the popular four-fold division, the mystic seven-fold division, and the sacrificial ten-fold division. There are 10 vital airs in the body. (Satapatha Br. III. 8-1-3.) The animal for sacrifice is cut into 10 parts for oblation into the sacrifice (Satapatha Br. III. 8-4-1.)

As regards the mystic seven-fold division of things we have the seven tongues of Agni, seven mouths of Brihaspati, seven rays of the sun and even from the creation point of view there are seven Manus (Manu T. 36). The sound of seven is, therefore, religious and divine. Mimansakas long ago affirmed that the sounding in a 'mantra' is far more important than meaning; and there is the authority of 'Shruti' that Gods love the mystic. The sound of seven is therefore religious, and seven steps round the seven tongued Agni are used in the marriage ceremony.

CLANG ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS.

No idea can remain isolated in the human mind. One idea adheres and associates with other ideas by continuity, or contiguity or similarity of sound Clang association is due to similarity in sound. No human mind or religion is free from clang association, but Hindu religion and mind is particularly rich in this respect. In the sacred literature of the Hindus called the Brahmanas—there is a rich mine of clang associations, waiting to be explored by psycho-analysts, and which, when laid bare will give a clue to the discovery of the Hindu mind.

IMPORTANCE OF SAPINDAS.

Of all this vast family with whom a Hindu expects to live in heaven by means of Pindas and oblations, and consisting of nearly 150 Samanodakas and 33 sakulyas and 125 Bandhus. The Sapindas which number over fifty are the most important.

Marriage is ruled by Sapindas. The obligation of full 10 days' impurity is imposed on them. On the other hand they are the nearest inheritors. In the now obsolete practice of of Niyoga, they were the potential fathers of the childless women of the family.

Taking the relationship of marriage and fatherhood as the important one Biologically **Sapinda** relationship by seven degrees is the final result of a classification which varied from time to time.

NATURAL WAY OF A LONG LIVED ONE.

In a Family where a son and grandson is living, the grand-father naturally looks on his son as a bigger share of himself than his grandson, for it is obvious that whereas his contribution towards his son is half or 50 per cent of himself, his grandson can be represented by only 25 per cent or 1/4 one fourth part of himself. In these days even the same idea is represented by such terms half caste or half bred.

Taking the longevity of a man as 100 years, and thirty years for each generation, it is possible for a person who lives 100 years to see his great grandson.

By a similar reasoning the great grandson will represent 1/8th part or to put it mathematically 12.5 per cent of himself. What he claims for himself as an ancestor he cannot deny the same to his ancestors, and thus from great grandfather to the great grandson including himself, the series form seven generations himself being the centre one like the Vishuvan Day in the sacrifice.

Let us put this in Tabular form

Generations	Degrees removed	In fractions.	In percentages.	Authority when Sapinda ceases.
1st	.	1	100	
2nd	1	1/2	50	
3rd	2	1/4	25	Veda.
4th	3	1/8	12.5	Yajurveda
5th	4	1/16	6.25	
6th	5	1/32	3.125	Sumantu Paithinasi
7th	6	1/64	1.75	Vasishta
8th	7	1/128	.875	Manu Vishnu Yajnavalka

This only means that the strain gets exhausted in the 8th generation by dilution or attenuation when it gets less than 1/100th part of its strength.

This is the Natural way of dividing where generations are concerned, and what is more these seven generations would be considered as belonging to the same body **Sapindas.** Or connected with particles to the same body.

VARYING DEGREES.

But this is evidently a later development, when Hindus could calculate in fractions and decimals. That they could, there is not the slightest doubt from evidence already given. Before they settled on this racrosanct division of seven degrees, the degree on which the **Sapinda** Relationship ceased varied from time to time. In the Vedas it is 2 degrees or one fourth or 25 per cent of the seed. In Yajurveda 3 degrees or one eigth or 12.5 per cent., Sumantu and Paithinasi 51 degrees or 3/12 per cent; Vasishta 6 degrees or 1/64th of 1.75 per cent. and the rest 7 degrees that is below 1/100th part or 1 per cent of the seed.

It will be seen from this that the **Sapinda** relationship stops on the standard of the strength of the seed accepted by the authority. The seven degrees from the father's side has not been the invariable standard. The **Sapinda** relationship from the mother's side for purposes of marriage is always two degrees lower than on on father's side: 5 corresponding to 7, and 3 to 5 on father's side, which means the relative strength of seed to soil as 1 to 1. I hope to deal with this more fully while discussing the soil part of the theory.

MITAKSHAR MISSES THE POINT.

Mitakshar in trying to explain these lower degrees goes about it in all kinds of round about ways such as "intending to prohibit and intending to authorise" the different degrees of these ancient texts. He misses the real point:—What Degree of the division of the seed was used by the ancient seers as the limit of a **Sapinda**? If in his opinion it is 1 per cent or more but not less, then 7th degree comes in. If it is 3 per cent (sacred No. 3) or more but not less, then 5th degree comes in. If it is 10 per cent or more but not less, then the Veda standard of 2nd and 3rd degrees comes in and according to the Ratio of 4 to 1 between the paternal and maternal side 1/64th will correspond to 1/16th or 7th to 5th, and 1/16th to 1/4 th or 5th of Paternal to 3rd degree on the maternal side.

This seven degree exhaustion of the human seed received a mystic religious sanction by the seven steps around the seven tounged Nuptial fire, and seven Manus from the Prajapati.

(Continued.)

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ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Sun Life Of Canada Company Sues Journal Of Commerce Editor

At the beginning of October the Sun Life of Canada Company had instituted legal proceedings in South Africa gainst B. Behr, and in London against the City Mid-Week for reproducing libellous statements from the Journal of Commerce, adverse to the Company. We were also advised that the Company had taken action for criminal libel against Mr. J. J. Harpell, the Editor of the said Journal of Commerce and originator of the libels.

Cable information has just been received that Mr. Harpell has been committed for trial before a jury and the case will probably be heard at the end of November or beginning of December.

ALLEGED DISTORTED VERSION OF SPEECH

Mr. Sheikh's Defence In Sedition Trial

WHAT HE MEANT BY "NATIONAL REVOLUTION"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A plea that the police shorthand writer had given a distorted version of his speech was advanced by Mr. Abdul Tyao Sheikh, formerly secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress, when the case in which he is charged with sedition was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate The charge is in respect of a speech delivered by the accused in the Jinnah Hall, Bombay in September 1931 during "Roy Week."

Mr. Sheikh, in the course of a lengthy defence statement submitted that the longhand transcript tendered by the prosecution was not a correct report of his speech. The shorthand writer had produced a distorted version, and put into his mouth words which he had never uttered. He, therefore, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Mr. V B Karnik, counsel for the defence, in his arguments stated that the accused in his speech advocated the destruction of British imperialism, which he submitted did not amount to sedition. It was true that the accused advocated "national revolution" by which he meant the destruction of imperialism and abolition of Indian States and landlordism. Counsel contended that these remarks had nothing to do with Government established by law, and the trend of accused's speech was that the exploitation of the masses must be stopped.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till November 1.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR MAHABLESHWAR

Parsi Gentleman Killed

(From A Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, October 24.

A fatal motor accident resulting in the death of Mr. Kaikhushroo Hormasji Talkarkhan of St. Vincent Street, Poona, occurred near Mahableshwar last evening. It appears that Mr. Talyarkhan who had been on a visit to his brother Mr. Jehangir H. Talyarkhan residing at Panchgani was driving his two-seater car to Mahableshwar. While in the act of overtaking another car in front, occupied by two old Parsi ladies, the mud-guard of his car collided with the wheels of the other car, the impact causing his light two-seater to turn turtle. He received serious injuries which proved fatal while the other occupants of his car, his wife, two sons and his brother, have been more or less seriously injured.

The funeral took place this afternoon at 5 p.m.

C. P. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Group photo of the Working Committee and local Body of the All-India Women's Conference on Education and Social Reform for C. P. (South), held last week at Nagpur. First row (sitting) Dr. J. F. Karani, Mrs. Kinkhede, Mrs. J. C. Cama, Mrs. Yamuna Hirlekar (President), Mrs. Tambe, M.L.C., Mrs. Kelkar and Mrs. Kale, ex-M.L.C.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER IN A DILEMMA

Analysis Of Issues Involved

(By "WIDER OUTLOOK.")

The "Evening News of India" had placarded on Tuesday information about a battle Royal at the Indian Merchants' Chamber in connection with Sir Purshottamdas's acceptance of the invitation to attend the third Round Table Conference; and had even had the prophetic daring to name the starters in the race before it was run. Unfortunately, however, the event did not come off, it seems, quite as per forecast. The Indian Merchants' Committee had, we gather, a two hours' heated sessions last evening discussing the resolution a member of that body had given notice of; but dispersed without coming to any decision. The first hurdles were, as usual, on technicalities of procedure, and points of order. As on the occasion of its much-advertised public meeting last January, legal luminaries seem to have been duly consulted in advance regarding the competence of the Chamber Committee to entertain such a motion as had been notified. I have not been able to learn what precisely the legal advice was; but I gather the chairman appeared to have considerable doubts as to the legality of entertaining such a motion, and that his legal advisers had confirmed him in that apprehension. At the time the meeting dispersed; the chairman had, I understand, pronounced no opinion, and there were to be confabulations about some compromise to facilitate which the Committee has been adjourned.

OUTSTANDING POINTS.

I have no desire to prejudice the Committee's, or the Chairman's decision on the matter. I recognise the gravity of the issue, and appreciate the reluctance of the Indian Merchants to come to a hasty decision But one cannot help trying to disentangle from the mass of confusion of thought revealed on this matter at the Committee meeting, certain outstanding points. The Chamber is, no doubt, formed for certan definite objects. But is it absolutely certain that nothing that is not expressly included in the specified objects is absolutely ultra vires? We are all aware that the country is under an extraordinary regime of Ordinances, wherein public bodies of the eminence and importance of the Chamber have to tread warily. But, even so, considerations of discipline and solidarity in the organisation and interest represented by the Chamber must necessarily permit it to take notice of the public acts of its leading members, and express its opinion on the same in so far as such acts are liable to be misconstrued, or prove detrimental to its own interests.

In this case, however, the issue is complicated because the Member concerned has taken the step under discussion expressly and entirely is his private and personal capacity, which he has been the first to declare will not in any way commit the Chamber or the commercial community. This is an adroit move. The Committee is thereby placed in the awkward situation of having to echo Sir Purshottamdas's statement by declaring that he does not represent and will not bind the Indian commercial community, or taking a decision which may conceivably expose the individuals concerned to legal consequences.

WIDER NATIONAL INTEREST

In this dilemma, what is the best in the interests of the Chamber and of the country to do? Sir Purshotamdas has deliberately and expressly accepted a position in which, strictly speaking, he is not amenable to the disciplinary authority of the Chamber, assuming it has any. The Chamber Committee, I fear, will not add much to its own dignity and prestige, either by merely reaffirming Sir Purshottamdas's own declaration, or by recording any reflection upon his action. For the latter is a self-stultifying device, which will help nothing beyond satisfying the personal animus in certain quarters against a tall poppy of the Chamber.

In these circumstances, and in view of the grave importance of the matter in hand, will not the parties drop personal considerations, and realise the need of the country? Sir Purshottamdas declares that he goes to the Conference, in a purely personal capacity, because the Conference will have to take decisions on matters vital to the country; that he has never believed in Non-Co-operation, and holds that such a negative policy will not be in the interests of the country; and promises to demand, at the first opportunity in the Conference Mahatma Gandhi be released, as the only man who can deliver the goods.

WHAT IS NOT REALISED.

Had Sir Purshottamdas accepted the invitation on condition that he would attend if Mahatmaji is released, and is enabled to attend also, his action could have been open to no such misinterpretation as his antagonists desire to impress upon the public. But it is no use being wiser after the event. His critics do not realise, that though hitherto representations for the release of Mahatma Gandhi seem to have fallen on deaf ears, the country cannot afford to drop altogether such representations. We ought, in fact, to make this as wholehearted and unanimous a demand as we can possibly make it. Maulana Shaukat Ali, until quite lately a critic of Mahatmaji, has realised the need of his counsel and presence in the deliberations, which it is hoped will bring peace to this distracted country. Sir Purshottamdas will raise the same cry,—he seems to have raised it even before now,—and so perhaps bring about a change in the vision of Government, that is to-day imperceptible.

"PERSONAL AND PRIVATE"

Do not the Chamber Committee desire that Mahatmaji should be released at once, that peace be re-established in the country, and that the extraordinary and unhappy regime of Ordinances cease? Besides, the Indian merchants are not non-co-operators in policy. Why then should they hasten to express unconditional disapproval of the personal and private act of a member of that body in co-operating with Government so far as to accept an invitation to assist in the Conference deliberations? One wonders how many of those now hot on the trail of Sir Purushotamdas would have refused such an invitation had one been extended to them? I remember the not very unseemly manner in which some of the Chamber Committee acquitted themselves in regard to the public meeting in January or February last. Do they wish to make another exhibition of their impotence? Must they stage a fresh farce of intruding into a sphere in which they have no 'locus standi,' and in which even if they take the proposed action, the result would be just precisely nil. I trust the two days of adjournment will bring wisdom to the more ambitious spirits in the Chamber, teach them the futility of their own proposed course of action, and suggest an honourable retreat from an absurd position.

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BOMBAY.

Seva Sadan's Sisters Of Service

A QUARTER OF CENTURY'S ACHIEVEMENTS

An Appeal To The Public

The Seva Sadan of Bombay has issued the following appeal:—

Customs and prejudices die hard and while a Mahatma was driven to declare a "fast unto death" to root out untouchability from our midst, a cosmopolitan women's institution in Bombay fought this curse on their precincts for years, until at last, with patience and tact, and the example of some devoted sisters, the battle was won. The "Seva Sadan" of Bombay—the pioneer insitution of its kind—is so seldom in the lime-light, that it may be news to the public to know that for some time past, it has been a common place for a Brahmin resident to sit at meals in the common dining room, not only between her lower casts sisters, but actually between those of the Parsi and Mahomedan communities, (needless to say the food is purely vegetarian).

TRAINING OF SEVIKAS.

The reader might perhaps be interested to know something about the various activities of this institution and how it has progressed. In 1908, when the institution was founded, it was felt that Indian women were sufficiently advanced to undertake work, which hitherto, was almost entirely in the hands of foreign missionary societies. From its inception the foremost of its aims has been the training of "Sevikas"—Sisters of Service, the ultimate goal being not only is to fill the Ashrams with full-time "Sevikas" working in the institution but to send out bands of these Sisters to work in the villages.

Ashrams were established for the residence of probationers—belonging to the three main communities—who, after training were expected to serve as "Sevikas". A small beginning was made by opening a few classes for grow-up women, and as time passed, additions were made, until now there are ltrgely-attended classes for sewing and cutting, Hand and Machine embroidery, Cooking, Laundry, Hosiery, etc. In 1914 along-felt need was supplied by the opening of a Normal College—the only college of its kind in Bombay—for the training of certified Marathi Primary School Women Teachers. In July 1931 a Marathi Primary School was started to feed the college.

Of the "Sevikas" serving at present, one has worked as co-treasurer to the Society since 1912. Others are serving as midwives and nurses, or as teachers in the primary school, as also in the home and industria classes. Others again are doing productive work at one or other of the industries taught. Of the probationers, one passed the B.Sc., this year, another is in the B.A. class, and one other in the Matriculation class. Of the rest, some are attending the normal college, while the younger and brighter ones are being educated in one of the local Anglo-Vernacular schools.

HOME FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Besides the Ashrams there is a home for destitutes women and children of all communities, with accommodation for about 35, and run on similar lines. This particular building is in such a dilapidated condition that it will have to be re-built shortly. The society would like to provide accommodation for many more such helpless unfortunates, who have constantly to be turned away for lack of sptce. The accomodation afforded by the school building is so inadequate, that landing quarters have to be requisitioned durink working hours.

Of the 335 students on the daily rolls (nearly half of whom are being trained entirely free) 225 are Hindus, and it is but meet that the Seva Sadan Society should look to this community for help in every possible direction. There are various practical ways in which the women folk could help. One is by becoming members of the society in their hundreds, and so helping financially. Then there are women graduates. Will not even a few of these volunteer service for but 2 or 3 hours daily or even weekly and so help the cause of women's education so urgently needed? Then again there are hundreds of educated Hindu ladies without specialities or responsibilities. The "Seva Sadan" is ready to receive them with open arms. It will supply all their material needs on a modest scale, and give them shelter for life, in return for service to the deserving poor. What nobler work could any woman desire than to succour the poor and needy? Numbers of women in the West dedicate their lives to such humanitarian work. Are the woman of India going to lag behind?

We hope that on this auspicious occasion our plea on behalf of our mute sisters will not be a cry in the wilderness.

WIDOW HELPED REVOLUTIONARIES?

Four Years' Jail

CHITTAGONG, October 24.

Savitri Devi, a Bengali midow her son Ramkrishna Chakravarti, Dinesh Das-Gupta, Manindra De and Ajit Biswas were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each by the additional district magisrate under section 120-B (Conspiracy) and 216 I.P.C. (harbouring proclaimed offenders) and further six months' each under section 4 of the emeryency Ordinance (knowing, yet not informing the police of the whereabouts of absconders).

The sentences are to run concurrently.

Three others were acquitted

The case, which opened on September 21, was a sequel to an engagement between absconders and military at dhalghat near Chittagong on June 13.

—A.P.

CANNOT PLAY THE HOST

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Parties of unemployed from several parts of the country, who are expected to reach London on foot within the next few days, were the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

The Health Minister, Sir Hilton Young, said that the duty of making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of these people who had been induced by the Communist organisations to leave their homes and proceed to London, rested with those responsible for such demonstrations.

In the event of their failure to do so, applications could be made by individuals in need to the public assistance authorities but it would not be the duty of those authorities to facilitate those demonstrators by making special arrangements.—B.O.W.

PREPARED FOR A COMPROMISE

Muslim League's Letter To Maha Sabha

NEW DELHI, October 25.

Sir Mohammed Yakub, Honorary Secretary, All-India Muslim League, has released for publication the following letter addressed to the Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, together with a copy of the resolution passed by the League on the 23rd of October.

"The perusal of the resolution will show that the League appreciates efforts towards a communal settlement and it is prepared to meet leaders of your community if it is properly approached. I should be anxiously waiting to know what is the attitude of your organisation about the matter."—A.P.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 24.

In the House of Commons, it was stated that there had been no recent developments of importance regarding the civil disobedience movement in India. Attempts had been made to revive interest by holding conferences and by making raids on buildings seized by Government to prevent their being used for unlawful purposes.

Police had little difficulties in preventing the raiders from attaining their objectives.

All the provinces continue to report a general improvement in the situation. The number of persons in jail for civil disobedience offences has fallen from 31,194 at the end of May to 21,422 at the end of August. Owing to a number of terrorist outrages during the last three months in Bengal however, seven additional battalions have been stationed in different parts of the province and will remain there while the circumstances demand.—B.O.W.

L. C. C. HALL FORTIFIED

FEAR OF INVASION BY WORKLESS

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The County Hall at Westminster the headquarters of the London County Council was like a heavily guarded fortress to-day. The fortification was to prevent the outbreak of unemployed in view of last week's happenings.

The General Purposes Committee received a deputation of eight from the genuine unemployed to hear their grievances concerning the Means Test. In the forecourt of the building a large force of mounted police, the flying squad and vans equipped with wireless were on duty and scores of officers with members of the special constabulary kept pedestrians outside the building moving.

It is understood that the deputation, besides referring to the Means Test, asked for accommodation for the marchers approaching London and a free supply of a hundredweight of coal to each unemployed household during the winter.

The demands will be referred to a sub-committee.

There was no disorder.—Reuter.

CUT IN ENGLISH POLICE PAY

Government Bent On Axeing

LONDON, October 24.

Representations by police councils against a second cut in the pay of the British police, due on November 1, under the Governments economy programme, have failed. Following last year's financial crisis the cuts were introduced in two instalments. The first, eqau and to five per cent., was enforced last October and the second was to be effective next month.

An official announcement says that the Home Secretary and the Secretary for Scotland have regretfully decided that the cuts must be imposed.

It adds that there is need for the utmost economy in public expenditure, and it is still imperative that last year's economies must be continued in their entirety and other sources of economy must be found. The total of both cuts must in no case exceed ten per cent.

LANCASHIRE DISPUTE

Conciliation Machinery

LONDON, October 24.

The dispute in the spinning section of the cotton indusry was settled during the week-end. The terms provide for a wage reduction of 1-6-1|2 in the pound and the restoration of the 48 hour week.

Further negotiations are being undertaken on the means of securing the maximum output.

A conciliation committee is to be set up to include representatives of both Sides, independent members and an independent chairman. The terms represent the compromise achieved largely through the efforts of Mr. F. W. Leggett, the Labour Ministery's Conciliation Officer), who brought the weaving dispute to a successful conclusion.

The agreement, it is claimed, will secure higher production for employers and in consequence better wages for workers, despite the cut, while the new conciliation machinery should ensure avoidance of further disputes.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The following is the health report of Bombay for the week ended October 22:—

The total mortality 473 was 50 less than in the preceding week the death rate registered was 21.1 on the Census population of 1931. These figures compare favourably with those for the 43rd week of 1931 when the mortality was 507 and death rate 22.7 The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 was 499 and death rate 20.4.

Out of the total deaths, 139 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, small-pox caused 7 attacks and 3 deaths.

Chôlera caused 3 attacks and 2 deaths and plague was absent.

The number of live births registered during the week was 618 as against 621 for the 43rd week of 1931 and 535 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1927-31).

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POLITICAL ROW IN NORWAY

Sequel To Captain's Anti-War Speeches

OSLO, Oct. 24.

A first class political row is likely to arise from the action of the Norwegian Minister of National Defence temporarily suspending a Norwegian naval officer, Captain Kullman, for making speeches at the Anti-War Congress at Amsterdam last month, alleged to be directed against the Norwegian armed forces.

The Ministry of National Defence requested the Ministry of Justice to take legal proceedings against him and a number of other persons for conducting propaganda against the defence forces. The Ministry replied that the case must be considered by the Cabinet. The case has now been taken up by the Socialist Party, which strongly advocates a reduction of the defence estimates.

It is believed that the whole question of liability to prosecution on the ground of anti-military propaganda will be reviewed.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND CHINA

Government Refuse To Define Policy

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Questioned as to the attitude of the British representatives at the forthcoming League Council meeting regarding certain recommendations of the Lytton Report, Sir John Simon said that until the report had been considered by the Council, it was not desirable that the British Government should define their attitude either towards the report as a whole or towards particular proposals made therein.—B.O.W.

TEN PER CENT BUDGET CUT

PRAGUE, Oct. 24.

A ten per cent economy cut on the £30,000,000 budget will be effected by drastic measures if Dr. Trapl becomes the new Minister of Finance, as he seems very likely. He proposes to disband two cavalry regiments, abolish three ministries including the ministry of food and health and cut unemployment relief by one-third.—Reuter.

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INTENSIVE WORK FOR UPLIFT OF "UNTOUCHABLES"

Punjab Achut Udhar Mandal's Activities

The following are extracts from the report of the Punjab Achhut Uddhar Mandal:—

In 1924 the late Lala Lajpat Rai founded the Achhut Uddhar Committee with Lala Ram Prashad as secretary and started work in the Punjab and western districts of the U.P. He deputed five life members of the Servants of the People Society to help the Committee in establishing centres of work among the Depressed Classes. In January 1925, Seth Jugal Kishore Birla made a munificent gift of rupees five thousand monthly to Lalaji for the uplift of these classes. As a result the activities of the activities of the Achhut Uddhar Committee rapidly assumed an all India character and in the interests of effeciency in April 1926 it was thought advisable to place its Punjab work under the supervision of the Servants of the People Society. At the instancee of Lalaji the Society created a separate department for work among the Depressed Classes called the Punjab Achhut Uddhar Mandal.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The aims and objects of the Mandal are to work for the removal of untouchability in all its forms and thereby to bring the untouchables socially on the same plane with the caste Hindus; to work for their social, educational and economic progress; to organise them in a manner as to make them self-reliant in matters affecting their progress and to render them relief in times of distress.

During the period under report the Mandal's work in the Punjab for the amelioration of the Depressed Classes has been both intensive and extensive.

The Mandal has always given the first place to village work in the scheme of propaganda organisation. Contacts with the Depressed Classes inhabiting the rural areas have been formed in various manners. Sometimes it is a lecturing visit. The Mandal has received a call for the purpose and a preacher is sent to deliver a lecture. Next time, it may be the mandal is organising a conference or has a particular programme to be carried out. Its workers go to the villages, assemble the untouchables at some convenient hour and explain to them the object of their visit. Then it is Begar or forced labour or oppression of the zamindars that urges the Mandal's workers to visit villages and give necessary relief to the suffering untouchables.

The largest measure of practical sympathy for the cause of the Depressed Classes can only be enlisted in towns, as the people there are increasingly becoming conversant with the modern notions of social equality. The mandal has always recognised this fact and has therefore eagerly availed of every opportunity for carrying on propaganda work in towns.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES

Magic lantern lectures have been an important part of the Mandal's propaganda work. Special sets of slides have been prepared on the story of Ramayana, untouchable heroes and devotees, social reforms, educational and economic conditions of the Depressed Classes and on temperance. Advantage has also been taken of the sets of slides on different subjects borrowed from the Y.M.C.A Lahore. The magis lantern lectures have proved highly popular as a means of bringing home to masses the desirability of ameliorating the condition of the Depressed Classes. During the last five years 276 magic lantern lectures have been delivered by the workers of the Mandal.

Village panchayats of the untouchables have proved a very potent instrument of Mandal's propaganda work in villages. These panchayats are popularly known as Diwans among the Depressed Classes.

During the period under report 150 Dewans or Panchayats have been organised by the untouchables themselves under the auspices of the Mandal.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

The Mandal has made special efforts towards organising big conferences of the Depressed classes of a provincial character. These functions have been both deliberate and demonstrative in character. An important feature on their demonstrative side has been the organisation of the pedestrian Jathas or parties consisting mainly of the untouchables. These parties begin their march with a few dozen people several days before the meeting of a conference and go on adding to their strength by effective propaganda for the removal of untouchability in their tour through the villages.

The Mandal has always insisted on the admission of the Depressed Class boys into common schools. The response to its efforts in this direction has been quite encouraging.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Mandal has spent quite a ing scholarships to deserving boys of the Depressed Classes. These the Depressed Classes. These scholarships have been given both for liberal and vocational education but a major portion of them has been spent for the latter.

The Mandal has actively worked for the introduction of social reforms among the Depressed Classes.

APPEAL.

The Mandal with its existing finance is unable to carry on even the activities already undertaken, much less can it think of shouldering new responsibilities. It has no founded capital at its back with which to carry on its work. The primary need of the Mandal is to find out money for the maintenance of the staff. For this at an extremely moderate estimate it would require Rs. 400 monthly or about 5,000 annually. Due to financial stringency there has been considerable reduction in the staff of the Mandal and as a result both the quality and output of its work have suffered. Next in urgency is the financing of the activities started by the Mandal.

For meeting these requirements the Mandal earnestly appeals to all well-wishers of the Depressed Classes to extend to it their financial support.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Conference At Gorakhpur

(From A Correspondent.)

A Conference of representatives of Sugar Mills was held at Gorakhpur last week to consider problems affecting the Sugar Mills and to concert measures for their development.

Since protection was given to the industry, about 25 mills have come into existence, and are expected to start working this season.

An agreement was arrived at the conference that mills should enter into contracts with Cane-producers for supply of sugar cane at annas five per maund. The price of five annas will be a very economic price for the mills, and will enable them to compete with Java Sugar more easily.

The conference also succeeded in getting extension from the Bengal and North Western Railway in regard to the time within which cane-wagons are to be cleared by mills. This will save a lot of demurrage to mills.

REDUCE FREIGHTS

The Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta has also addressed a strong representation to the B. & N. W. Railway urging the Railway to reduce rates of freight on Sugar from places on the B. & N. W. Railway to distant markets in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cawnpore, Nagpore, etc. in order to enable Indian sugar which will be produced in larger quantities to compete with foreign sugar.

It is reliably understood that the Railway is contemplating a good reduction in rates, as it will also increase their revenue due to the large volume of traffic. This will be of great help to the Sugar Mills as they will have wide markets and will be enabled to compete with foreign sugar.

On the representation of the Sugar Mills Association, the B. & N. W. Railway are also considering the question of introducing a reduced rate of freight on molasses, to enable it to capture different markets in Bengal, Assam, etc. This will be of great benefit to the mills as they will realise a better price for their molasses, and will also ensure larger revenue to Railway.

The conference was well-attended. Among those present were representatives of Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co., Andrew Yule & Co., Carew & Co., Bird & Co., Birla Bros. Ltd., Sardar Kripal Singh, Mr. Sherwani, Chaudhury Mukhter Singh, Mr. Ryan of Indian Sugar Producers Association and Mr. M. P. Gandhi of Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta.

It is expected that the reduction of railway freights on sugar and molasses from centres of production to these markets will be effected from next month, when the Indian mills begin to produce sugar.

Shaukat Ali Congratulated

BOMBAY, Oct. 24.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received a cable from his Chicago agents congratulating him on his efforts to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity and united India.

Series of lectures by Maulana in America will be held in the last week of November.—A. P.

MISS WILKINSON IN AHMEDABAD

C. Joshi Ordered To Quit

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon, Members of the India League delegation, returned here to-day after touring the villages of Gujarat. They attended a Bhajan party organised by the Anti-Untouchability League in Raipur. Addressing the gathering Miss Wilkinson said that the great gift that Mr. Gandhi had made to India was the removal of untouchability. India was not the only country where untouchability was found. In England there were caste distinctions as great as in India and they desired Mr. Gandhi to be produced in their country to remove those distinctions.

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon will leave for Allahabad, to-morrow morning, while Miss Whately and Mr. Masters left to-night by motor to tour the villages of Gujarat.

C. JOSHI RELEASED.

Chhaganlal Joshi, an inmate of Mr. Gandhi's Ashram, who was arrested a few days ago under the Emergency Ordinance, was released to-day and served with a notic directing him to leave Ahmedabad District within 48 hours.—A. P.

RAIDS AND ARRESTS IN BARODA

(After.....2,)

SURAT, October 24

What is believed to be the central propaganda office of the Congress has been located at Navsari Town in Baroda State. Two days ago Khan Bahadur Ismail Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, paid a surprise visit to Navsari and searched four houses in different localities. According to information available all the four houses are alleged to be used for carrying on Congress propaganda in Surat District. During the search of one of the houses, a Gujarati typewriter and a variety of Congress literature and unauthorized news sheets, ready for dispatch were found, besides a large stock of stationery and printing papers.

Similar discoveries were made at other places raided. Police effected five arrests including a prominent Congress worker, Krishnamurthi of Bangalore who was formerly in charge of the Hindusthani Seva Dal. Other persons arrested belong to Surat District, two being members of backward classes. Khan Bahadur Ismail lodged a complaint against them under Section 17—1 Criminal Law Amendment Act.

INDIA LEAGUE DELEGATION AT SURAT

Mr. V.K Krishna Menon, secretary and Miss Allen Wilkinson Member, of the India League Delegation, in company with Mr. Dahyabhai Lalloobhai Mehta, proprietor of the Bardoli Ginning Factory and Mr. Pandya, pleader from Umreth in Kaira District, arrived at Surat from Nadiad yesterday morning and paid a flying visit to the confiscated Congress Ashram. From there they left for Bardoli arriving at Surat this evening. Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon interviewed Mr. Kothavala District Magistrate.—A.P.

ARMS AND MORALS

In the forty years before the War, the mechanical conception of security by power reached its highest expression in human history. By basing their security and building their policies on power, measured in armaments, the nations shut the door on the moral aspects of their problems, and left a great aggregate of fear, discontent and injustice to rise up against them.

The question before us now is whether we can give the moral forces their rightful place in the world. This is what the League of Nations is for; and, if it fails in that, it fails in everything.—J.A. SPENDER.

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Re: Agency and other particulars, please apply

Manager.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

October 25.

Canton, Halburg, Gothenburg.

DEPARTURE.

October 26.

Baroda, Simpson, Busrah.

LOADING.

October 25.

Steamer Strathnaver for Sydney.

Steamer Binfield for Calcutta.

S S Canton:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Canton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B[illegible]S N Coy's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 25.

1 Canton 4501 NF NF L Edwards Ltd.
2 City of Hereford, 3215, Bhavnagar 26|10, J Finlay & Co.
3 Nagato Maru 4325, Kobe 1|11, N Y Kaisha.
4 City of Nagpur 6289 Liverpool. 29|10 K Nixon & Co.
5 Birkenfels, 3851 Hamburg, 26|10 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Rotenfels 4852, Karachi, 25|10, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Britannia 5201 U Kingdom 27-10 Graham T Co.
9 Havre Maru 3450 Japan 8|11 O S Kaisha.
15 Bengal Maru, 3231, Japan, 26-10 N. Y. Kaisha.
16 Rawalpindi, 9459, London, 29-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalavihar 3381 Rangoon 27|10 Scindia S N Co.
2 Seium Maru 3004 Bassein 28|10, N B Kaisha.
3 Baroda 1888 P'Gulf 26|10 M M & Co.
4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 27|10 M M & Co.
8 Nawab 3424, Rangoon NF, T Morrison & Co.
10|11 Jalapalaka 2630 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Maur 649, Bangkok, 26-10 F Campbell & Co.
B Hatkhola, 4338, Calcutta 28-10, M. M. & Co.
G Sophie Marie 560 M'Coast 28|10 Merchant S N Co.
H Jamnagar 77, Jamnagar, 26-10 L Naranji & Co.
K Dayavati, 462, NF, NF, B. S. N. Co.
M Alavi 2161 NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Strathnever 27-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 3|11, P & O S N Co.
Malwa 10|11, P & O S N Co.
Chitral, 10|11, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 14|11, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 17|11, P & O S N Co.
Strathard, 24|11, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 12|11, M M & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG

Sumatra 1|12, L Edwards Ltd.
Thodefugeland 12|11, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 22|12, L Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERP

Tuscania 31|10 G T Co.
California 7|11 G T Co.
Castalia 21|11 G T Co.
Clan Buchanan, 14.11 J. F. Co.
City of Simla 8|11 K N Co.
City of Lahore 19|11 K N Co.
City of Valencia 8|12 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gaaskerk 28|10, L Edward Ltd
Ockenfels, 5|11, L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels, 13|11, L Edward Ltd
Weissenfels 26|11 L Edward Ltd

FROM TRIESTE.

Cariguino, 27|10, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Oran, 29|10 F F Campbell & Co
President Polk 4|11, F F Campbell & Co.
President Adams, 10|11, F F Campbell & Co
Spring Bank, 15|11, F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly, 29|11, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE

Alaska Maru 26|10, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8|11, O S Kaisha.
Carthage 21|10 P and O S N Co
Mirzapore 28|10 P & O S N Co
Tokiwa Maru 17|11, N Y Kaisha.
Morioka Maru 29|11, N Y Kaisha.
Tanda Maru 29|11
Naldera, 4|11, P & O S N Co.
Alipore 15|11, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 18|11, P & O S N Co.
Sourabaya Maru, 23|11, O S Kaisha.
Fuku Maru, 30|11, O S Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 19|12, O S Kaisha

FROM AUSTRALIA

Mooltan 12|11 P & O S N Co.
Naringa, 31|10 M M & Co.

FROM DURBAN

Takhiwa 5|11 M M & Co
Kenya 19|11 M M & Co.
Tairea 3|12, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Rawalpindi, 29-10, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

[illegible] 10 G T Co
City of Hereford, N F. K. N. Co.

FOR KOBE

Bengal Maru, 26-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, 1|11, N Y Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH

Baroda, 26|10 M M & Co.
Varsova, 27|10, M M & Co.

FOR KARACHI

Hatkhola, 28-10, M. M. Co

FOR RANGOON

Jalavihar, NF, S S N Co.
Nawab, NF, T M Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Canton NF, L Edwards Ltd.
Birkenfels, 25-10, L. Edwards Ltd.

FOR DURBAN.

Karanja 2|11 M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur, 26-10, F F Campbell Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Hatkhola, 24|10|32.
President Garfield boats American Cotton 24|10|32.
Bahaduri 24|10|32.
Parvati 24|10|32.
Sophie Marie 24|10|32.
Netravati 24|10|32.

EXPORTS.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—60 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 6 bales animal skin, M Nissim; 2 bales animal skin, D Abraham & Sons; 6 bales animal skin, J Fleming & Co.; 6 bags turmeric R S Tata & Co.; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Grindlay & Co.

For Alexandretta:—5 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak.

For Port Said:—30 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton yarn, A E L Ejil.

For Istambul:—68 bags mend powder, A E L Ejil.

S S Britannia for Manchester: 250 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Liverpool:—1256 bags myra boilam, H Bhagwandas & Co.; 14 bales cotton thread waste, S Trikamlal & Co.; 100 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 5 bales wool raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 45 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 8 bales wool raw, W Latham & Co.

S S Birkenfels for Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw H Nensey & Co

S S City of Hereford for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 30 bales wool raw, E Manji & Co.

S S Canton for Hamburg:—25 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Antwerp:—25 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Rotterdam:—31 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Gothenburg:—25 bales cotton thread waste, Textile Products Ltd.

For Copenhagen:—28 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 53 bales akund cotton, C Nanalal & Co.

S S Strathnaver for Melbourne —1358 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

For Freemantle 10 bales cotton yarn waste, R N Janee.

S S Bengal Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

For Hongkong:—50 bags gum googal, G S A Kayam.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe:—350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Katak & Co 1000 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji & Co.

For Seattle:—15 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

S S Nagato Maru, Agents, N Y Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama:—512 cases cotton and rayon mixed piece-goods; 231 cases silk piece-goods; 67 cases tea; 22 cases glassware; 25 cases toys; 23 cases batteries.

From Tokyo:—36 cases toys; 200 cases straw boards; 26 cases clocks 50 cases cotton shirtings; 167 cases cotton yarn; 420 cks. chemicals

From Nagoya:—50 bags sugar candy; 50 cases cotton yarn; 175 cases cotton shirtings; 127 cases glassware; 550 cases porcelain ware.

From Osaka:—13 cases canvas shoes; 29 cases rayon yarn; 80 cases rayon piece goods; 100 cases metal ware; 760 cases glassware; 25 cases cotton sheetings; 350 cases cotton yarn; 35 cases cotton jeans; 560 cases cotton piece goods; 760 cases cotton shirtings; 230 cases spun silk yarn; 100 drums chemicals; 100 brls. coaltar; 980 drums paint; 50 drums dyestuff. 250 kgs. red lead; 85 cases cycle parts; 40 cases zinc powder; 403 bundles brassware; 262 bundles copper ware; 700 coils wire; 122 bundles pipe fittings.

From Kobe:—57 cases camphor; 70 cases rayon piece goods; 90 cases glassware; 125 cases straw boards; 50 cases starani seed; 90 cases canvas shoes; 272 cases chest wood; 70 cases celluloid goods; 710 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 30 cases silk yarn; 70 cases cotton jeans; 120 cases cotton shirtings; 200 cotton piece-goods; 145 cases silk piece goods; 177 cases rayon & cotton mixed piece goods; 65 cases cotton flannel.

From Seattle:— 254 bundles lumber.

From Moji:—455 cases glassware 2950 bags Portland cement; 180 bundles fools cap papers; 55 cases tubes; 60 cases vegetable wax; 56 bundles brassware; 131 bundles copper ware; 375 cases galvd. wire nails.

From Shanghai:—19 bales noil yarn; 50 bales cotton yarn; 6 cases glass bulbs; 8 bales tea seeds.

From Hongkong:—375 cases fire crackers; 21 bags sandal wood saw dust; 50 bags sugar candy; 12 coils rope; 69 cases cotton socks 70 pcs. e'ware; 45 rolls mattings.

From Canton:—100 bales sugar candy.

From Singapore;—19 cases pongee; 38 cases silk goods; 54 cases silk yarn; 538 cases raw silk; 44 bags brassware; 188 bags gum benzamine; 1887 ags betel nuts; 33 bags nutmegs; 56 bags pepper; 153 bags damar batu; 23 bags gambier; 4224 bags sago bour; 489 bags rattans.

From Colombo:—138 blc black tea; 68 bundles mattress fibre.

FAREWELL TO REV. DR. FREITAS

Poona Function

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Oct. 24.

On the evening of the 16th inst. last, the Poona City Church grounds were the scene of a grand farewell entertainment held by the parishioners of that Church in honour of the Revd. Dr. J. S Freitas their vicar, on the occasion of his departure to Goa on his appointment to the very important position of the Rector of the Seminary of Rochol.

The entertainment started with a "tea-party" to which over 150 poor children were treated.

At 5-30 p.m Dr. Freitas was conducted by the clergy and promoters of the Farewell entertainment to the Church compound which was most artistically decorated for the occasion.

He was there garlanded and a short introductory speech was delivered by Major P. N. D'Souza I.M.D in which among other things Major D'Souza announced that a full-size photo of Dr. Freitas had been presented by the parishioners to the 'Ornellas School' of which the Revd. Father was Principal for several years. This was followed by the reading of the address which was encased in a beautiful silver casket.

Dr. Freitas replied that he would remember this his first and last parish with grateful feelings wherever he went and that he was leaving his parishioners with a heavy heart to take up an appointment where he would have a much harder task to tackle.

On his arrival at Belgaum, Dr Freitas sent a telegraphic message to the acting Vicar of the Parish thanking heartily his beloved parishioners.

SESSIONS TRIAL OF "WIRELESS" TO COME ON JAN. 16

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sindh), Oct. 22.

The Sessions trial of Mr. Hansraj 'Wireless' in the new (third) case against him under the Explosive Substances Act is fixed for on 16th January next.

A Malabari youth, who was arrested here by the Hyderabad Police, a few days back, on a charge of having distributed or having abetted the distribution of unauthorised bulletins, has been convicted by the City Magistrate of Hyderabad and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and placed in "C" Class.

A Congress volunteer has been arrested at Shikarpur (Sindh) on a charge of distributing unauthorised bulletins.

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Messrs. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road.
" T. A. Wagh & Co., Girgaum.
" West End Shop, Clothing Emporium, Carnac Road.
" Madhav Agency, Girgaum
" Perry & Co., Grant Road.

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CARBOLIC SOAPS

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GODREJ'S SOAPS No. 1 and No. 2

Dr R Craston Low M. D., F. R. C. P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of Skin" page 17:—

"THE SOAP TO BE AVOIDED AT ALL TIMES IS CARBOLIC SOAP."

Karl Lusurtze," German "Skin" "Specialist, Munich. says about Godrej's No. 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

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BARODA PRINCESS IN BELGAUM

Recouping Her Health

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, Oct. 23.

Princess Shantadevi, wife of Shrimant Pratapsinh Maharaj, Yuwaraja of Baroda State arrived here recently from Baroda. It is understood the Princess has come over here for reasons of health. The Princess is staying in "Belgaum View", the bungalow of the Chief Saheb of Jamkhandi.

WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 25.

Yesterday's depression over Chota Nagpur, lies this morning over Bengal. It has caused further wide spread rain in Assam and Bengal. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been genefal rain in Malabar and local rain in Mysore and Bihar, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Gujarat, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Southwest Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair quarter of an inch; Bhamo one; Calcutta, Bogra, and Cherrapunji one and a half; Bibrugarh, Jessore, Mymensingh and Dinajpur one; Jalnati and Dhubri threequarters; Saugor Island and Burdwan a half; Sibsagar Tezpur, Barisal, Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Chandbali, and Naya Dumka a quarter; Calicut six; Cochin three; Mangalore two; Bangalore and Bombay one and a half; Coonoor a half; Kodaikanal threequarters; and Belgaum, Miraj and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in West Bengal and increase in East Bengal, Assam and North Burma. Thunderstorm rain will decrease but continue to be wide spread in Malabar and occur locally in Mysore, Southeast Madras and Tenasserim.—A. P.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The British Broadcasting Corporation's new Empire broadcasting station at Coventry will begin operations on December 19. The Post Master-General stated in the House of Commons that it was hoped it would serve all the Dominions and Colonies. The precise capabilities of the station could be determined only by experiment. No contribution towards the cost was at present being made by the territories concerned. —B.O.W.

"HELEN OF TROY" CASE

Dr. Charles Frederick Searle, the defendant in the Cambridge "Helen of Troy" case, was served with a bankruptcy notice on September 8 at Ninyuki, Kenya Colony, where he is now living.

The notice demanded payment of £500 damages and £382 costs, and was served on behalf of Mr. John Dover Place, who had sued him for alleged enticement of his wife.

A bankruptcy petition can be issued if the notice is not complied with in eighty days.

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Where formerly they felt worn and tired, they now enjoy radiant health and abundant energy. They are really and thoroughly healthy again, able to do a full day's work without feeling any fatigue.

Sanatogen revitalizes the whole cell life of your system and multiplies the number of red blood corpuscles. But its main strength lies in its remarkable influence on the nervous system. That is principally due to the glycerophosphate which is present in Sanatogen in the exact form in which it exists in the nerve cells. It is only from Sanatogen—an intricate chemical combination unique in the whole scientific world—that these delicate nerve-cells can fully absorb the energising phosphates.

That's why that famous standard work: "The Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics" says:

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CALCUTTA.

VILLAGE SURROUNDED BY POLICE

Hunt For Armoury Case Absconders

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

A report from Etawah says that a raid was carried out by the Superintendent of Police and about a hundred police men recently in the trans-Jumna territory where they surrounded the village of Udi The police after a time withdrew.

The cause of the raid is not known but the report indicates that police were informed that the place was the temporary residence of some Chittagong armoury case absconders. Three houses in Etawah city were also searched by the police. One of these was occupied by Bengali visitors.

An old pistol is reported to have been recovered from one of t houses.—A. P.

NAGPUR CONSPIRACY CASE

"Accused Not Entitled To Be Tried By Jury"

NAGPUR, Oct. 25

The sessions trial of the 13 accused in the Nagpur Conspiracy Case commenced today before Mr. A H Shah, district and sessions judge. The court room was strongly guarded by the police and admission was regulated by passes.

At the outset charges were read out to the accused, who however pleaded not guilty. Before the selection of the assessors the defence counsel submitted that the accused were entitled to be tried by jury. The crown counsel opposed the application. The judge rejected the application on the ground that notwithstanding the notification of the local government depriving the accused of the right to trial by jury, they were not entitled to such trial in accordance with the judicial commissioner's circular.

Four assessors were chosen and the case adjourned till tomorrow noon.—A.P.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF PISTOLS

Steward's Appeal Dismissed

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

In the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Brown dismissed the appeal of W. G. Wilford (25) Assistant Steward of the Bibby Liner "Yorkshire" who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the District Magistrate of Rangoon for illicit possession of four automatic pistols and four packets of ammunition on September 3.

His Lordship held that the cnviction was quite correct and he was not prepared to hold that the sentence was too severe.—A. P.

1,750.000 STERLING

Free State's Withheld Amount

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Chamberlain announced in the Commons that before July 15 when Special Irish Duties came into operation the Free State had withheld 1,750 thousand sterling. Between July 15 and October 15 the sums withheld amounted to 564 thousand sterling, while special duties amounted to 503 thousand sterling.—Reuter.

THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

(Continued from page 6.)

frustrating the natural progress of the community.

NEED FOR CAREFUL RESTRICTION EVEN IF DEMAND CONCEDED.

Unless such a restriction is clearly imposed, even the public education will suffer, as it is beginning to suffer under religious bigotry in many a State in America; and as perhaps the letter of the preceding demand would indicate. For the majority community, there ought to be no such special procedure. For their ordinary strength would be such,—and the tacit sympathy between the principles of all vested interests would be so intense,—that they need fear no adverse combination against them; except in the most intolerable cases, which would suffice to overthrow their majority in such matters.

MR. RUIKAR ON TRIAL

Speech Delivered As Champion Of Workers' Cause

"NOTHING INCONSISTENT WITH DUTY AS LAWYER"

NAGPUR, Oct. 25.

A Judicial Bench composed of Sir Robert McNair and Mr. G. L. Subhedar heard, to-day, the proceedings against Mr. Ruiker, Labour leader, under the Legal Practitioners Act.

Mr. Ruikar, who was present in court, submitted a written statement explaining that the speech, to which objection was taken, had been delivered by him as a champion of the cause of Indian workers. He added that in reaffirming his belief that socialism was the only doctrine which would ultimately unite England and India he had done nothing inconsistent with his duty as a lawyer or justifying any disciplinary action.

Mr. Kedar, arguing the case on Mr. Ruikar's behalf, said that Mr. Ruikar's speech was not made with a seditious intent.

Mr. Subhedar suggested that if the speech was delivered in the heat of the moment there was nothing dishonourable, and Mr. Ruikar should say so and express regret.

Mr. Kedar expressed his client's inability to do so on the ground that such a course would ruin Mr. Ruikar's public careed. Counsel urged that the rule against Mr. Ruikar should be discharged.

Orders were reserved.—A. P.

COMPETITION BETWEEN BRITISH & JAVA SUGAR

Latter To Cut Down Prices For W. India

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A message to the "Financial Times" from Amsterdam says that the United Java Sugar Producers have announced that they are willing to reduce the price limit for superior sugars intended for the West Coast of British India in competition with British refined sugar. The object is to end British sugar refiners' policy of offering their produce at a price a fraction below the official Java price limit. —Reuter.

Travancore & R. T. C.

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 25

The Travancore State will not be immediately represented at the R.T.C. either by the Maharaja in person or by his plenipotentiary; but steps are being taken to place before the conference the viewpoint of the state on problems peculiar to it, particularly relating to Customs and fiscal matters.—A.P.

Sir A. Hydari Leaves For R. T. C.

HYDERABAD, Oct. 25

Sir Akbar Hydari, finance member, Hyderabad, is proceeding to Europe this week by the s.s. "Rawalpindi," leaving Bombay on the 29th of October, to represent His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad at the third Round Table Conference.

Sir Akbar will leave Hyderabad for Bombay tomorrow and will be accompanied by Sir Richard Trench, Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung and Mr. S A Hydari, I.C.S who will act as secretary to the Hyderabad delegation.—A.P.

TOO MANY BOOKS

The librarians and the intelligence and information officers are becoming frightened at the increase of human knowledge. At a recent conference they had to complain that the accumulations of what is known, or at any rate printed, are overwhelming.

No sort of organisation, public or private, can now get on without an information department. But the volume of stuff collected, the lament ran, is so great that seeking out anything required is "painfully like looking for a needle in a haystack," and a haystack which grows bigger and bigger.

It is a sharp satire on the advance of human knowledge. We have so much, nobody can find the particular bit we want to use. The leader in one science avows that he does not know, or even care, what is being done in the others. Your specialist, to keep in front of his own department, has to be ignorant of things in general. And yet there never was a time when we put so much faith in what the experts tell us, however they differ.

Huschke's Cologne Water

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HOCKEY RULES REVISED

Hooking Sticks And Offside

During the past summer the International Hockey Board have redrafted the rules of the game in an endeavour to make them more clear and concise to players and umpires alike. In addition they have made one or two important alterations to the rules.

Perhaps the most important one to which players and umpires alike will find it difficult to accustom themselves at first is the rule relating to hooking sticks. It was almost universally hoped that the Board would abolish the hooking of sticks in any shape or form, as the All-England Women's Hockey Association did some years ago. Unfortunately, they have not seen their way to do this, but have compromised by adding to the paragraph permitting the hooking of sticks, the following sentence: "and this may only be done by placing the stick between the ground and the opponent's stick." In the past some players have been in the habit of striking at an opponent's stick from behind, and making the so-called hook over his stick, but now in every case, it must be done from below.

When a forward is about to take a shot at goal and a defender endeavours to hook his stick before it reaches the ball, the stroke almost invariably knocks up his stick as it descends, and this is literally striking at a stick. It would have been better to have made the rule read "A player may fence an opponent's stick from underneath, while he is within striking distance of the ball," for this is what really happens in every case. Anyhow, as the rule now stands, players have to remember that hooking may only be done from underneath a stick, and will be penalized if attempted from above.

THE OFFSIDE RULE.

The other really important alteration is that relating to the offside rule, which has been brought into line with that of the Women's Association. Until this season the rule read "No player shall be offside (b) if the ball was last touched or hit by one of his opponents," etc. Thus, a player in an offside position was put onside by the ball glancing off an opponent or his stick, but under the new rules paragraph (c) reads: "A player who is in an offside position shall not be put onside by reason of the ball having touched, or glanced off, the stick or person of an opponent." This is a very distinct improvement in the rules. In addition, a clause (b) states "A player who is in an offside position shall not be penalised for offside unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he is, by his position, gaining some advantage, on influencing the play of an opponent.

The addition to this rule on the subject of free hits is a minor one, but is likely to raise more controversy than any of the others. In place of the old rule, which stated "The ball must be hit fairly, the scoop stroke not being permissible in this instance," the new rule reads "The ball shall be hit, or it may be pushed along the ground. The scoop stroke shall not be permissible in this instance." The push stroke is done with a flick of the wrists and in almost every case the ball is raised slightly from the ground. If umpires interpret the rule strictly, as some undoubtedly will do, the raising of the ball at all while being "pushed" during a free hit, will be penalized. It certainly seems a pity to have altered the rule, which was perfectly satisfactory as it was.

One or two minor additions have been included in other rules, but they are of little importance, except to make the rule more definite and easy to understand, and every credit is due to the Hockey Board for the work they have done.

The rules are published in the Hockey Association Official Handbook.

Baliwalla & Homi Opticians

MAKERS OF DISTINCTIVE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

HORNBY R° KALBADEVI R° DHOBI TALAO PAREL BOMBAY

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

In Share Market to-day jute shares opened unchanged at about yesterday's closing rates and ruled dull throughout the session with small turnover resulting. Coals were practically dull for lack of support.

Teas: More interest was shown in this section and transactions reported were all at firm rates. Miscellaneous shew no special interest. Securities were quiet, but towards close sharp rally was noticeable. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent paper 72-4 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 82-8; 4½ per cent loan 1955-60 92-8; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 105-6; 5 per cent bonds 1933 101-6; 6 per cent bonds 1933-36 101-6.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1220.

Railways: Kalighat Falta Railway 63; Serajganj Railway 71;

Cottons: Agra United pref 2/8 (in liquidation); Bowreah ordy 239-8 small odd lot; Kesoram 4-3; Kesoram pref 103; Mohini Mills 8.

Coals: Mundulpoor 4-4; Standard 22/8.

Jutes: Alliance pref 93; Anglo-India 269-8; Bally 120-8; Belvedere 304; Budge Budge 288-8; Champdany 118 small lot; Howrah 39-11; Hukumchand pref 102; Kamarhatty 380; Kinnison pref 128; Lansdowne 134 small lot; Northbrook 44-4 small lots; Presidency 4-10; Reliance 61 small lot; Reliance pref 124.

Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Steel 4-12; Titaghur paper ordy 10-10; Borooah Timber Trading 46 cum div.

Sugars: Carew & Co 14; Cawnpore 29-12; Champaran 22-4 small lot; New Savan 14-5; Samastipore 14-4 small lots.

Teas: Atal 3-2; Betjan 17-8; Bishrauth 19-4; Dhelakhat 20-2; Dimakusi 18-4; Duclaghur 9-8 small lot; East India 11-2; Jutbari 11; Mapabarrie 91 small lot; Moheema ordy 9; Naga Hills 8-4; New Terai 5-12.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1926-56 86; Calcuta Potrt Trust Debentures 93-4.—A. P.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1932

W. I. T. C. STEWARDS' CLIMB-DOWN

Chabootra Case For Arbitration.

SEQUEL TO LITIGATION THREAT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The "Chronicle" understands that the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have agreed to refer to arbitration the question of the racehorse "Chabootra," which was disqualified in the Lingfield Park Plate on August 15 last at Poona after having been declared a winner.

It will be recalled that "Chabootra" was officially announced to be the winner first (and some lucky punters took away large sums of money from the tote as well as the bookies), and soon after the board was changed and Private Seal was put down as the winner.

LITIGATION

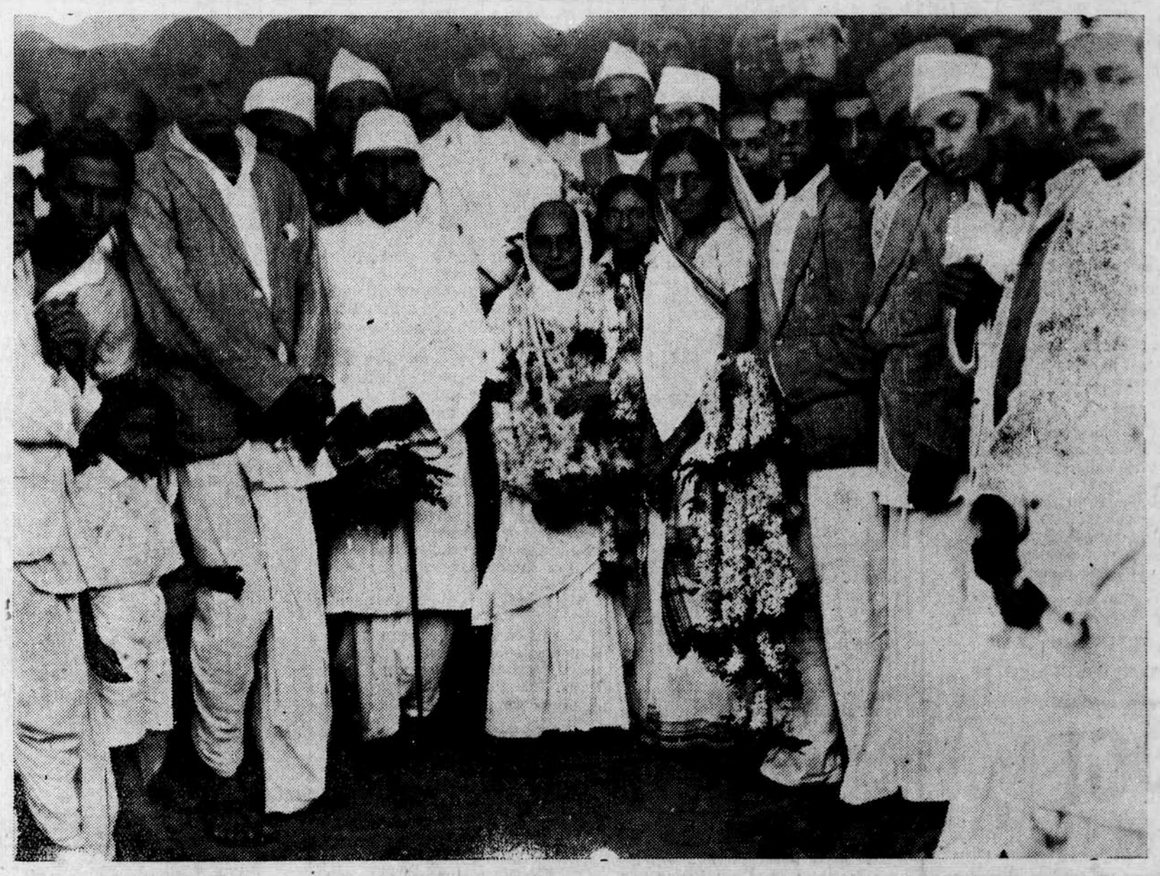
The aggrieved owner of "Chabootra" sent a notice to the Stewards calling upon them to pay him the prize money as well as pay out the money spent on the purchase of tickets on that horse.

As the request was refused, litigation in the High Court was threatened by the owner, "Mr. Gem," after he had obtained the support of the Horseowners' Association.

COMMITTEE

The stewards have now, it is understood, agreed to refer the matter to the arbitration of a committee consisting of two stewards and two members of the Horseowners' Association.

The arbitration committee will meet on November 10.



Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru (in the centre) arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the "Deccan Queen" to perform the opening ceremony of the Bombay Students' League Divali Bazaar: Miss Bachuben Lotwalla and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta with other members of the League received her at the station.

HUNTED BIG GAME, HUNTED FORTUNE

MAN WHO LOST £100,000 A SINGLE EVENING

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A life full of thrills, gaming tables and jungle, is recalled by the publication of the will of Major Jack Coats, a famous gambler and big game hunter, who was found dead in London last June.

His personal estate in Scotland and England is valued at £700,000.

He was a director of J. P. Coats, and Company, the famous cotton firm, and was a co-heir with his brother to a fortune of £4,000,000 left by their father.

Although only forty when he died, he crowded his life with thrills. Two years ago, he is said to have lost £100,000 in a single evening at a Riviera casino.—Reuter.

THE BRADMAN COMEDY

SYDNEY, Oct. 24.

The chairman of the Board of Cricket Control says that the board's next meeting will be held during the second Test. This, in view of Bradman's decision not to write until the Board's meeting, is taken to mean that he will almost certainly play in the second test in addition to the first—Reuter.

NORTHERN RUGBY

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Under the Rugby Union Northern Union Rules to-day in the Lancashire Cup (second round), St. Helens beat Broughton by 22 points to four.—Reuter.

CANADA TO FLOAT NEW LOAN

OTTAWA, Oct. 24.

Dominion Internal Loan of 80 million dollars is being floated at the end of the month, according to an unofficial but reliable advices. It will consist of 25 million three-year 4 per cent. bonds at 99 dollars 20 cents and twenty-year 4 per cent loan of 55 million dollars at 93 dollars 45 cents.—Reuter.

M. C. C. DRAW WITH W. AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The match between the M. C. C. and Western Australia, which began on Friday, ended in a draw to-day.

Scores:—M.C.C. 334 for 8, declared and 152 for 5 (Leyland 69). Western Australia 135.—Reuter's Special.

NO REARMING

Simon's Move Against Germany

LONDON, Oct. 24.

No rearmament in any quarter was the Government's aim, declared Sir John Simon, replying to questions in the House of Commons as regards the Four Power Conference.

He added that although no agreement regarding the venue of the conference had yet been reached owing to Germany's objections to Geneva. Government did not intend to let the matter drop. Government were most anxiously and carefully considering the situation resulting from Germany's armaments claims. One of the reasons why Government desired to arrange an exchange of views was because they wanted to clear up the situation in order to prevent any rearming pending the conclusion of the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

RELAPSE OF STERLING

STOCK EXCHANGE VERY UNSETTLED

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Renewal of Continental selling and absence of sufficient support here chiefly accounted for a further sharp relapse of sterling. The New York rate at one time touched 3.32 and after rallying to 3.34 closed at 3.33-1/8.

The Stock Exchange was very unsettled but apart from a setback in gilt-edged securities, the price movements were mostly unimportant. Commodity markets were firmer owing to decline of sterling, but business was generally quiet.

Wall Street was very quiet and fluctuations were narrow.—Reuter.

Duke Of Wellington's Spanish Estates

MADRID, October 24.

The Spanish estates of the Duke of Wellington will not be confiscated to institute agrarian reform. It is announced that his farming tenants are satisfied with the administration of the esates and that Government have no intention of taking them over.

—Reuter.

OSWALD MOSLEY PROTECTED BY FASCIST GUARDS

Scrimmage In Strand

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Fighting occurred at a Fascist meeting in London last night at which Sir Oswald Mosley was guarded by black-shirted men wearing the gilt badge of Fascism.

Three men in the gallery, who interrupted, were ejected after a fierce struggle and later with Sir Oswald Mosley in the centre 60 of his supporters, many of them wearing black or grey shirts marched to the Head Quarters of the British Union of Fascists, Westminster, roaring patriotic songs.

The crimmage occurred in the Strand escorting police intervening, but the march was resumed until on reaching Whitehall the police disbanded the procession.—Reuter.

OTTAWA BILL IN PARLIAMENT

LONDON, Oct. 25.

In the Commons debate on the report stage of the Ottawa resolutions has concluded on all stages and many resolutions have been completed unamended. The Ottawa Agreements Bill based on resolutions formally introduced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain was read for the first time. The second reading will be taken up on Wednesday.—Reuter.

MAD PURSUIT OF LUXURY

ACHARYA RAY'S INDICTMENT

KARACHI, October 24.

Opening this evening the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition here, Sir P. C. Ray said: "Our Government is extravagant. Our feudatories have not been slow to emulate it. Our highly paid officials and successful lawyers and doctors as also landlords, zemindars and prosperous business men have entered into competition in this mad pursuit. By diminishing the general sense of responsibility and thrift and by suddenly revealing the profound instability of our age, the war has hastened the evolution of humanity towards the immediate gratification of the craze for showy things and increased it more than twenty-five times within a short period."

Four crores of rupees worth of artificial silk imported threatens the once flourishing silk industries of Murshidabad and Maidan.

The importation of motor cars exceeds Rs. 40,000,000; cigarettes Rs. 2,00,00,000; cotton manufacres Rs. 63,00,00,000; drugs and medicines Rs. 2,00,00,000 and chemicals Rs. 2,50,00,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

This importation by no means argues prosperity but rather the reverse. After all India is an agricultural country and must ever remain so. The problem is how to increase the productivity of the soil by improved methods of agriculture, how to supplement the scanty income of dwellers of villages by the introduction and encouragement of subsidiary occupations." He held that spinning and weaving admitted of universal application throughout India. "Our only weapon of defence is co-operation among ourselves, voluntary preference for indigenous goods," in short, "Back to the Land and the villages should be our aim."

Acharya A. T. Gidvani, chairman of the "Buy Indian League", requesting Sir P. C. Ray to open the exhibition, said that the "Buy Indian League" worked within the law. It left no stone unturned for the economic progress of India and for harnessing all the energies generated and directing them into fruitful channels.—A.P.

"TRAP" AT BANK

Alleged Forged Cheque From Kenya

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A man wanted by the Kenya Police on a charge of forgery, was arrested at a Bombay bank yesterday. Guru Dayalsing, the accused it is alleged, presented a forged cheque for Rs. 16,755 to the Kenya branch of the National Bank of India and was about to withdraw the money from the Bombay branch of the bank, when he was 'trapped' by Inspector Achrekar of the C.I.D.

KENYA TELEGRAM.

On Saturday last, the Bombay Police received a telegraphic communication from the Kenya Police that the accused was wanted in connection with a forgery case and was absconding from Kenya. They suspected that he had left for Bombay and advised the Bombay Police to arrest him immediately on his arrival.

DELAY AT BANK.

The accused arrived in Bombay by the s.s. "Karanjia" and, it is alleged, went straight to the National Bank of India to withdraw an amount of Rs. 16,755 for which a telegraphic transfer order had been sent by the Kenya branch of the bank.

As the bank authorities wanted to see his passport and make other inquiries, the accused was asked to call again on October 24.

FRESH WIRE.

In the meantime the bank received a telegram from their Kenya branch cancelling their previous telegraphic transfer as it was found that the cheque handed over to the bank at Kenya by the accused appeared to be forged.

The accused called at the bank yesterday to withdraw the money and the police, who had been expecting him, put him under arrest.

PASSPORT DOUBT.

Inspector Achrekar, who applied for a remand of the accused before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, stated that even the passport that the accused had with him appeared to be forged.

The accused was directed to remain in police custody till November 8.

OFFICIAL DEFENCE OF NEW R. T. C.

PROPAGANDA MESSAGE

LONDON, October 24.

The Third India Round Table Conference will open on or about November, 15, in the rooms of the House of Lords. It will mark the penultimate stage in the process of consultation for shaping India's new constitution and will be followed by the final stage consisting of the reference of the proposals to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

This will precede, instead of following the framing of the required legislation in order to ensure continuance of co-operation. The list of invitations to the conference is shorter than the previous conferences but is of a representative character and the work before the members, it is pointed out, will call less for general discussions and set speeches than for an examination of practical details. In any case as "The Times" poinss out to-day, even if the number of actual delegates has been restricted there will yet be frequent opportunities both during and after the conference for informal conversations between the British delegates and other leaders of Indian thought.—B.O.W.

A KING FOR GERMANY?

Papen's Denial Of Coup Plan

BERLIN, Oct. 24.

Herr von Papen, in a speech at the Berlin Guild of Artisans, emphatically denied that restoration of monarchy was imminent in Germany. Government had so many problems to solve that they were glad not to have to bother about the constitution so far as republic, monarchy or other form was concerned.—Reuter.

BRIDE KILLED

Floor Collapse During Wedding

CAIRO, Oct. 24.

Wedding celebrations were in full swing near Girga, in Upper Egypt, when a second floor packed with women, collapsed on a festive gathering of men below.

Fourteen people, including the bride, were killed and many injured. The guests, all of them Muslims, were celebrating the occasion separately according to their sexes.—Reuter.

RESCUE AT SEA

LONDON, October 24.

Three naval officers, Lieutenants Colin McMillen Keys and Blaxland, who were missing in the Channel in a sixteen foot yacht "Litle Owy", were rescued by the s.s. "Romansby", a Hartlepool, steamer bound for Antwerp, where they were landed yesterday. When found the officers were in an exhausted condition. In terrific gales lasting two days and nights their yacht was completely stripped of their sails, mast and navigating instruments. The "Ranmanby" sighted them at dawn twenty miles off Beachy Head.—B.O.W

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